The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The New City Charter at Last Introduced in the Assembly.

The Formidable Document in Full.

Extraordinary Changes Proposed in the City Government.

How the Democrats Propose to Manage Things.

A Bill to Regulate the Conduct of Elections in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The Senate was engaged on "general orders" to-day, but the bills discussed were mainly of local interest. There will be an Executive Session to-morrow, when, it is asserted, the remainder of the Governor's nominees will be confirmed. The wrath of the disaffected Senators has cooled down, or other matters have been "fixed up," so that the Governor and his advisers can go on harmoniously together again. The nominations for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, it is said, will not be sent in until next week, which is aggravating to the 3,000 applicants, a large share of whom have been hanging around the Capitol since the beginning of the session waiting for something to turn up.

RAILROAD AND GAS BILLS.

Senator TWEED gave notice of a bill to charter a new gas company for New-York City, to supply gas between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, North and East River; also a bill to regulate the quality of gas furnished by all gas companies in said City. Senator GENET, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported favorably his bill that was vetoed last year, for constructing a horse railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets of New-York. To meet the objections of the Governor the bill authorizes the franchise to be sold at auction by the Sheriff.

THE NEW CHARTER AT LAST.

Mr. FREAR to-day introduced the long looked for Charter for New-York City, which has racked the brains and divided the counsels of the Tammany politicians for so many weeks. It is entitled "An act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," and is the most formidable looking document that has yet made its appearance here, covering seventy-two printed pages. The Speaker ordered its reference to the Committee on Cities, but on motion of Mr. KIERNAN, who informed the House in a mock-serious vein that the document contained the combined wisdom of a host of counsellors, and that the most eminent political midwives of the Metropolis presided at its parturition—the bill was ordered to be printed as introduced, before undergoing any changes in Committee, and laid on the tables of members. It seems that the provision of the new charter which gives the appointment of heads of departments to the Mayor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," is not satisfactory to the Tammany leaders, but was allowed to be inserted to save further delay in introducing the bill, the design being to alter the bill in Committee, so as to give the appointments to the Mayor, Street Commissioner and City Chamberlain. The quarrel over the new charter, it is very evident, is not yet ended, but has merely been transferred from the Tammany Council Chamber to the Legislature. The majority of the New-York delegation will not be satisfied with a charter that excludes the Common Council from all power over the appointments to heads of departments, and the wiser portion of the Tammany leaders do not like to hold the party responsible for the future working of a new City Government whose chief officers get their appointment from that source. In connection with the new charter, Mr. FREAR introduced another long bill to "regulate elections in the City of New-York," which among other things provides for the election of a portion of the inspectors and canvassers of election by the people, and for the appointment of the remainder by the Board of Supervisors, but does not provide for any representative of the minority party. It also provides that in all future elections in New-York, the polls shall be kept open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and that all persons standing in line at the polling places at the last named hour, shall be allowed to vote even after that time. The Registry law is not disturbed.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. WHITE, of New-York, introduced a bill to-day to abolish the law which was smuggled into the City tax levy last Winter, appropriating $220,000 annually, for distribution among sectarian schools of the City. The same gentleman introduced a bill, like the one offered by GENET in the Senate, to repeal the act passed last Winter, enabling the Erie Railroad directors to perpetuate themselves in office.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. MADDOX introduced a bill to extend and widen Fourth-street, in Williamsburg, so as to make a continuous drive from the Greenpoint ferries to Prospect Park.

FESTIVE AND SOCIAL.

The citizens of Albany appear to be taking unusual pains this Winter to make the Capital a pleasant place of sojourn for members of the Legislature. They have two elegant new theatres in full blast, and "receptions" are the order of the day, or rather the night. Governor HOFFMAN led off last week with a reception at the Executive mansion, and last evening the Albany Club, which numbers among its members most of the *bon ton* of the capital, followed suit with a most superb entertainment at their clubrooms. Governor HOFFMAN and staff, all the State officers and most of the members of both Houses were present. To-night the "Royal Arch Chapter" F. A. M., give a reception at Tweddle Hall, and the Governor entertains at his mansion the delegates to the State Medical Society, now in session here. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Two bills relative to street improvements in Yonkers.

By Mr. GENET—Authorizing a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEWIS—Relative to liabilities of common carriers, requiring the signature of a passenger, consignee or consignor to exempt from liability.

By Mr. MORGAN—Amending the charter of Hudson.

GAS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. TWEED gave notice of a bill to regulate the quality of gas in New-York. Also, to charter the gas company between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, New-York.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Brooklyn Comptroller report to the Senate the amount of bonds issued by that city to pay advances for local improvements. Agreed to.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate, in Committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Relative to the public health of New-Utrecht. Third reading.

Relative to the redemption of land sold for non-payment of taxes. Progress.

Amending the act to lay out a road in Flatbush and New-Utrecht. Third reading.

Authorizing the Citizens' Gas Company of Brooklyn to lay gas pipes in New-Utrecht. Progress.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following were the bills reported:

By Mr. MOONEY—Regulating the grade, &c., of the roads and streets in Westchester County.

By Mr. PATRICK—Approving the action of the Commissioners to locate a reformatory prison in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. KIERNAN—In relation to elections in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Providing for a revision of the State Statutes; also, relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

BILLS PASSED.

Changing the name of the Ithaca and Tonawanda Railroad Company.

Amending the act for making provision for the government of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Amending the act allowing towns to take stock in the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. CULLEN—Appointing interpreters in Brooklyn Police and Justices' Courts.

By Mr. MADDOX—To widen and improve Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CLARK—Chartering the Brooklyn Market Company.

By Mr. JACOBS—Widening St. Marks-avenue, Brooklyn; also relative to Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JONES—Extending Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

By Mr. FREAR—Relative to sewer assessments in New-York; also for local improvements in said City; also to reorganize the local Government in the City of New-York. Referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

By Mr. FREAR—To regulate the conduct of elections held in the City of New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—For a public market in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To regulate the illuminating power in gas in the State, and the price charged for the same.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in New-York.

By Mr. WHITE—Repealing section 10 of the act making provision for the government of New-York. This has reference to appropriations for sectarian schools.

By Mr. WHITE—Repealing the act of last session relative to the Erie, Hudson, Harlem and New-York Central Railroads.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Allowing the Southside Railroad to construct branches, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MOONEY—For a Court of civil jurisdiction in Morrisania; also, repealing the act chartering the Hansom Cab Company.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN called up his resolution urging a reduction of the pay and mileage of Congressmen, and the abolition of the franking privilege. Mr. LITTLEJOHN briefly spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. ALVORD thought it out of place to instruct Congress in this matter, though it was in favor of retrenchment. He, however, thought Congressmen ought to be well paid, so as to get proper men.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN replied at some length in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the national Government, claiming from personal experience that members of Congress will be well paid at a less salary.

Mr. WHITE moved that his resolution in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege be substituted for that part of Mr. LITTLEJOHN's resolution, and asked a division of the question.

After debate, Mr. JACOBS moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was first taken on Mr. WHITE's substitute on the franking privilege, which was rejected.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to reduce the pay of Congressmen, and it was adopted—73 to 34.

That portion relative to the franking privilege was also adopted.

THE PRICE OF ICE.

Mr. IRVING moved that a special committee be appointed to learn the quantity of ice in the houses of incorporated ice companies; also the expense of gathering ice, with a view to determining whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the increase of the price. Laid over.

Adjourned.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The following is the new City Charter in full, as introduced in the Assembly:

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Corporate Powers.

SEC. 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Of Legislative Power.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said corporation shall be vested in a board of aldermen and a board of assistant aldermen, who together shall form the common council of the city of New-York.

SEC. 3. The board of aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

SEC. 4. The board of assistant aldermen shall consist of one assistant alderman to be elected in each ward.

SEC. 5. Such aldermen and assistant aldermen shall be elected every two years, at the charter elections in said city.

SEC. 6. They shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices at noon on the first Monday of January succeeding their election, and shall hold their offices for two years from that time.

SEC. 7. The next election for aldermen and assistant aldermen shall take place at the city election, to be held during the year 1871, and the aldermen and assistant aldermen in office at the time this act shall take effect shall hold through their respective existing terms, that is to say, until the first Monday of January, 1872.

SEC. 8. Each board of the common council shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant, and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 9. The boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum.

SEC. 10. Each board shall 1. Choose a president from its own members; 2. Appoint a clerk and other officers; 3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings; 4. Be the judge of the returns of election, and the right of election and qualifications of its own members; 5. Keep a journal of its proceedings; 6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and 7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members; and to punish its members for disorderly behavior; and to expel a member with a concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the board.

SEC. 11. Every member expelled from either board shall thereby forfeit all his rights and power as an alderman or assistant alderman.

SEC. 12. The stated and occasional meetings of each board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules, and both boards may meet at the same time, or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

SEC. 13. Every legislative act of the common council shall be by ordinance, and every ordinance or joint resolution shall, before it shall take effect, be presented, duly certified, to the mayor for his approval.

SEC. 14. The mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board in which it originated, within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of such board.

SEC. 15. If he approve it, he shall sign it. If he disapprove, he shall specify his objections thereto. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 16. Such objections of the mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the board to which they are sent.

SEC. 17. The board to which such ordinance or resolution shall have been returned with objections, may, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same, and if, on reconsideration, it shall pass both boards by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the members elected to each board, it shall take effect. In all such cases the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against its passage on such reconsideration shall be entered on the journal of each board.

SEC. 18. No ordinance or resolution shall be valid unless it shall receive the assent of both boards within the term fixed by law to such boards.

SEC. 19. Any ordinance or resolution may originate in either board, and when it shall have passed one board may be rejected or amended in the other, but no ordinance shall be passed except by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to each board.

SEC. 20. The clerk of the board of aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of the common council and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the clerk of the common council, except such as shall be assigned to the clerk of the board of assistant aldermen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the common council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The clerk of each board shall appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, to the number authorized by ordinance. The clerk of the common council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the final proceedings, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either board upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other board, and immediately after the adjournment of the board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same as part of the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall have passed one board shall be acted upon by the other board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in cases of invasion, insurrection, riot or pestilence.

SEC. 22. The common council shall have power to make, continue, modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations, and resolutions, as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in heretofore, or by this act conferred, upon the corporation, and shall have power to enforce [illegible] thereto and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars. And shall have power to make such ordinances and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz.: 1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads, and public places. 2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, railways, and locomotives. 3. To regulate the use of sidewalks, building fronts, and house fronts within the stoop lines. 4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads and public places. 5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water mains, the building and repairing of sewers and erecting gas lights. 6. To provide for and regulate the opening, widening and extending of streets below Fourteenth-street. 7. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues and public places. 8. To regulate or prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt or garbage in the streets. 9. To regulate or prevent animals running at large, or being rode, drove or led through the city. 10. To regulate the cleaning of the streets, sidewalks and gutters, and removing ice, hail and snow from them. 11. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts and horse troughs. 12. To provide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutter stones and sidewalks. 13. To regulate public cries, advertising noises and ringing of bells in the streets. 14. To regulate the erection, use and continuance of slaughter houses. 15. In regard to the police, so far as to define, control and regulate the conduct and relation between officers of the peace and police and other persons, in respect to maintaining peace and good order, and preserving inviolate the rights of person and property. 16. In regard to the relation between all the officers and employes of the Corporation in respect to each other, the Corporation and the people. 17. In relation to street beggars, vagrants and mendicants. 18. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, fireworks and detonating works of all descriptions within the city. 19. In relation to the keeping and storage of gunpowder, guncotton, and other dangerous explosive materials. 20. In relation to intoxication, fighting and quarreling in the streets. 21. In relation to places of public amusement. 22. In relation to exhibiting or carrying banners, placards, or flags in or across the streets or from houses. 23. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets. 24. In relation to the public health and the prevention and removal of nuisances; the regulation of interments; the safety and comfort of tenement houses; the business of bone boiling, or bone grinding, operations or occupations noxious to health or comfort, and the removal, keeping, and deposit of manure. 25. In relation to disorderly and gaming houses, their inmates and frequenters, and the suppression of vice and immorality. 26. In relation to the construction, repairs and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps and sewers. 27. In relation to partition fences and walls. 28. In relation to emergencies of riot, pestilence, or invasion. 29. In relation to the construction, repair, care and use of markets, docks, wharves, piers and slips. 30. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junkdealers, hawkers, peddlers and venders. 31. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and enforcing the keeping and use of proper weights and measures by venders. 32. In relation to the inspection, weighing and measuring of firewood, coal, hay and straw, and the cartage of the same. 33. In relation to the notification, regulation and protection of all elections for city officers. 34. In relation to peace and good order. 35. In relation to the mode and manner of suing for, collecting and disposing of the penalties provided for a violation of all ordinances. 36. And for carrying into effect and enforcing any of the powers, privileges and rights at any time granted and bestowed upon or possessed by the said Corporation.

SEC. 23. The common council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the city, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the legislature, and all the legislative power of the city shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions or limitations, as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Of the Executive Power.

SEC. 24. The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 25. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation; shall be elected at a city election, and hold his office for the term of four years, commencing on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 26. Whenever the mayor shall be under impeachment or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the president of the board of aldermen shall act as mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of mayor during such disability, or, in case of a vacancy, until the next general election. But it shall not be lawful for the president of the board of aldermen, when acting as mayor, to sign or approve of any ordinance or resolution of the common council, or nominate or appoint any person to office, unless the sickness, disability or absence of the mayor shall have continued at least one week.

SEC. 27. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of mayor before the expiration of a term, there shall be an election for mayor at the next charter election, and the person then elected shall hold for the full term of four years from the first day of January next ensuing.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the mayor: 1. To communicate to the common council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city. 2. To recommend to the common council all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient. 3. To call out and command the police, the military of the first division, and firemen as their head, whenever in his discretion he shall deem an emergency so requires, and such command shall be in all respects obeyed. 4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the state to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose to call together for consultation and coöperation all other heads of the city departments. 5. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all other appointed officers, and to receive and examine into all complaints that may be made against any of them for violation or neglect of duty; and to suspend any of them, and appoint a temporary substitute. 6. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and the laws of the state, and to be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

SEC. 29. The mayor may appoint such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

Of the Coördinate City Departments Generally.

SEC. 30. All the heads of departments hereinafter mentioned, except of the departments of finance and law, shall be appointed, suspended or removed, at pleasure, by the mayor, by and with the consent of the board of aldermen; and any provision of law giving to the Governor power to remove any officer of the city government referred to in this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 31. There shall be the following other departments in said City: Finance Department, Law Department, Police Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Fire Department, Sanitary Department, Excise Department, Department of Public Parks, Department of Buildings, Department of Education. The salaries of the head officers of each of said departments shall be as follows: To the mayor, comptroller, counsel to the corporation, commissioners of public charities and correction, and superintendents of public buildings, as now provided by laws or ordinances. To each member of the board of police an annual salary equal to the salary now or lately designated by statute to each commissioner of the metropolitan police. To each member of the board of public works a salary equal to that now or lately designated by statute or ordinance to the president of the Croton aqueduct board. To each fire commissioner a salary equal to that now or lately designated by law or resolution to the commissioners of the metropolitan fire department. *Ex officio* members of boards shall receive $10 per day as salary for duties as such members.

SEC. 32. The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus (except the chamberlain and chief of police) as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates, in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes, and subordinates in every department, except the police and fire departments, with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of each department shall designate and approve, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each department for such purposes.

SEC. 33. The said departments shall, at such times as the mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, and shall always, when required by him, furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Of the Finance Department.

SEC. 34. The finance department shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers, and employes of the corporation shall be paid.

SEC. 35. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department; and it shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation, and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor.

SEC. 36. The chief officer of this department shall be called the comptroller of the city of New-York, who shall be elected at the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, and hold his office for the term of four years.

SEC. 37. In the case of a vacancy in the office of the comptroller, the mayor shall appoint some person to fill the place until the first Monday of January next after the next general election, at which election there shall be an election of comptroller for the full term of four years from said first Monday in January.

SEC. 38. There shall be the following bureaus in this department: 1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City; the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the "Collector of City Revenue." 2. A bureau for the collection of taxes; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," and he shall have all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore prescribed by law for the receiver of taxes. 3. A bureau for the assessment of taxes, to consist of four officers, called "Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments." 4. A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and water rents; the chief officer of which shall be called "Clerk of Arrears." 5. An auditing bureau which shall audit, revise and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor, and which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the comptroller, with the reasons for the allowance; the chief officer of which shall be called "Auditor of Accounts." 6. A bureau of licenses; the chief officer of which shall be called "Register of Licenses." 7. A bureau of markets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Markets." 8. A bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the comptroller and countersigned by the mayor: the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chamberlain."

SEC. 39. The chamberlain shall keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations, and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended.

SEC. 40. All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the auditor, and approved by the comptroller, and filed in his office.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Of the Law Department.

SEC. 41. The law department shall have the charge and conduct of all law business of the corporation and of its departments, except when any department shall have or employ separate counsel, and for the employment of whom there is an appropriation, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested; the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening or altering streets; and shall, whenever so applied to by the comptroller, draw the leases, deeds and other legal papers connected with the finance department.

SEC. 42. The chief officer of the department shall be called "counsel to the Corporation." He shall be elected at a general election and hold his office for four years.

SEC. 43. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," and a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The Police Department.

SEC. 44. The department of police shall consist of a board of police composed of five commissioners, two of whom shall be the recorder and the city judge, and said board shall be the head of said department.

SEC. 45. There shall be two bureaus in this department, to be known as the first and second bureau.

SEC. 46. At the head of the first bureau shall be an officer to be called the "Chief of Police," who shall be appointed by the mayor, and hold his office at the pleasure of said mayor.

SEC. 47. The said chief of police shall, subordinate to said mayor, have command over the whole police force of the city, and especially with respect to the designating, transferring, detailing, controlling and manœuvering said police force.

SEC. 48. The chief of police shall select, appoint and remove at pleasure three clerks, and shall have the charge of organizing and directing a detective staff of not more than thirty, which staff shall, from time to time, be selected, designated and detailed for services connected with the prompt detection, and aid in the punishment of crime, and in such mode and manner as the mayor shall select and direct, the said selection to be of one captain, and the rest from patrolmen.

SEC. 49. The police force of the first bureau shall be composed of as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen and doormen of police as the mayor, by and with the consent of the board of police, may from time to time determine.

SEC. 50. The second bureau shall have for its head a chief officer, to be called "Inspector of Police," and under him shall be such clerks and subordinates as the board of police shall authorise for his aid, but whose conduct and services he shall direct.

SEC. 51. In the second bureau shall be located, and therefrom detailed by the inspector, the surgeons of police, clerks and telegraph operators.

SEC. 52. The board of police shall appoint and remove at pleasure the captains, sergeants, roundsmen and doormen of the first bureau; also all the officers of the second bureau, including a chief clerk, property clerk and deputy clerks.

SEC. 53. Patrolmen shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them; and after the charges shall have been examined into, after such kind of notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations and the provisions of this act may prescribe.

SEC. 54. The government and discipline of the police department, in respect to the relation of the head to the force, and of the subordinates to each other, or to any superior officer, shall be such as the board may from time to time by rules and regulations prescribe; except that the mayor shall have entire control to prescribe the mode and manner in which the chief of police, the detective staff, the captains, the sergeants, the roundsmen, the patrolmen and the doormen shall perform police duties wherever they may be on duty, whether in station houses or outside of them.

SEC. 55. Members of this department are prohibited from searching any person arrested as an offender except he be an old offender, or is intoxicated, or is charged with felony. And when any property shall be taken from any arrested person, and the captain or sergeant shall think the same necessary to be detained in furtherance of public justice, it shall be sent immediately to the property clerk, who shall, with the consent of the mayor, or chief of police, or inspector of police, or any member of the police board, restore the same, or any part thereof, to the person from whom it was taken, if in his judgment public justice does not demand its further detention. In all cases of a refusal by either of the said officers to order such restoration, the aggrieved party may appeal to the board of police who may affirm, reverse or modify such refusal.

SEC. 56. Upon any member of the police department being served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, the same shall be immediately, and before making any return thereto reported by him to the mayor or the chief of police, with all the circumstances connected with the imprisonment or detention complained of; and no obstruction of any kind shall be laid in the way of having said writ of *habeas corpus* take its due course of law.

SEC. 57. Every person connected with the metropolitan police department at the time this act shall take effect, except the superintendent and inspectors thereof, and designated to do duty in the city of New-York, and except as otherwise herein ordered, shall continue in office, and be transferred by operation of this act to the department herein created, and the salary or compensation now provided by law for the office held by such person, as in the metropolitan police department, shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his transferred office under this act.

SEC. 58. The powers of the board of police as a board shall be confined to enacting suitable rules and regulations; to the appointing of members of the police department, except the chief; to the removing of all such members as they have the power to appoint; to maintaining station houses, precinct accommodations and all telegraph apparatus; to considering complaints against those whom they shall have power to appoint, and upon such complaint removing the persons complained of and appointing others in their place; and appointing special policemen to act as ushers, to attend and preserve order at places of private or public amusement and entertainment, whose services, however, shall not be charged upon the city or the county treasury, but be paid by agreement between the parties applying for such special policemen; and such special policemen, when upon such duty, but at no other times, shall possess all the privileges and powers of a patrolman at such places of entertainment. But such special policemen shall be under the direction and control of the mayor or chief of police.

SEC. 59. All matters connected with the detail and designation of police officers and policemen to duty, and all orders affecting police officers and policemen in the discharge of their duty shall solely emanate from the mayor or chief. But such orders shall have direct reference only to the relations of police officers and policemen to each other, and to the mayor, and to the chief; and no police order shall be valid which in anywise touches the relations of the police to person or property, except as the same accord with the ordinances of the common council or the common law, or statutes in force in this State.

SEC. 60. Whenever any complaint shall be preferred against a police officer or patrolman, or person connected with the police department, the officer to whom such complaint shall be made must immediately attend with said party complained of before the chief of police, who shall immediately inquire whether there is probable cause or sufficient ground for said complaint. If he shall determine that there is, the complainant, under such rules and regulations as may have been prescribed in reference thereto, shall be served with notice to attend on a day designated before a clerk of the board of police, who shall be a stenographer, and the said stenographer shall immediately proceed to take down, verbatim, the particulars of said complaint, and whatever answer thereto the party complained of may allege, and any evidence that may be offered, in relation to the complaint, and write the same out in the form of depositions, and the same shall be sworn to before the chief clerk or any commissioner, and when so sworn to shall be examined into by one or more commissioners, for the purpose of determining the action to be taken thereon in the name of the board, whether to dismiss the complaint or discipline or remove the offender. But, by unanimous vote of the board, any complaint may be reserved for public trial before the board with reference of counsel for both complainant and the accused.

SEC. 61. No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of crime, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the state during one year next preceding his appointment.

SEC. 62. The mayor may, upon any emergency, or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence, or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens, as he may deem desirable, and may demand the assistance of the military of the first division, by order in writing, served upon the commanding officer of such division, whose duty it shall be to obey immediately.

SEC. 63. During the service of any special patrolmen authorized as aforesaid, he shall possess all the powers, privileges, and perform all the duties that may be by orders, rules, and regulations from time to time prescribed. Every such special patrolman shall wear a badge, to be prescribed and furnished by the board of police.

SEC. 64. No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the board of police. Unexplained absence, without leave, of any member of the police force, for five days, shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member, and accepted as such.

SEC. 65. The common council shall provide such office and business accommodations, and station houses, as the department of police shall deem requisite for the transaction of the business of the police department.

SEC. 66. The board of police shall have power to issue subpœnas, tested in the name of its president, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each commissioner of police, or the chief clerk, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer affirmations and oaths to any persons summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding, authorized as aforesaid, or to take any depositions necessary to be made under the orders, rules and regulations of the board of police, or for the purposes of this act. Any wilful and corrupt false swearing, by any witness or person, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said orders, rules and regulations, or under this act shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence. The provisions and procedure of section three of an act entitled "An act to enable the common council of the city of New-York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby applied to the case of any witness subpœnaed under this section.

SEC. 67. The board of police may, from time to time, but with especial reference to locating the same as centrally in precincts as possible, establish stations and station houses, or sub-stations, and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accommodation thereat of members of the police force, and as places of temporary detention for persons arrested and property taken within the precinct.

SEC. 68. The board of police are empowered, in their discretion, to enact, modify and repeal, from time to time, orders, rules and regulations of general discipline of the subordinates under control, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 69. The members of the police force shall possess in the city of New-York, and in every part of this state, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of this state, may be executed in any part thereof, by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections seven, eight and nine, of chapter two, title two, part four of the revised statutes, in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act.

SEC. 70. Each member of the police force shall, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, in the discretion of the board, and every officer, from any other portion of the state or county, arresting or claiming to arrest any person in the city of New-York, shall, immediately upon an arrest, convey, in person, the offender before a magistrate that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained, in a station house or precinct thereof, until the next public sitting of the magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. But if any person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be a householder, or have a known place of permanent residence or business within the city of New-York, in lieu of being detained over night at a station house, he shall be allowed to depart upon signing a recognizance in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditional that he will appear the next morning before the proper magistrate at an hour to be designated in such recognizance by the captain or sergeant. Such recognizance shall be completed by the signature of such person. The said recognizance shall be taken before the proper magistrate the next morning, and if the party recognized duly appear, it shall be canceled; if he fail to appear, the magistrate shall issue a bench warrant, and declare and order the recognizance forfeited, and transmit it to the district attorney for collection; and such order of forfeiture shall be as effectual as if it was a recognizance in the court of general sessions of the peace.

SEC. 71. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or, while actually on duty, to service of subpœnas from civil courts.

SEC. 72. The common council shall provide suitable accommodation for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates when committing witnesses, in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention as witnesses, and in committing witnesses to have regard to the rules and regulations of the board of police in respect to time of detention. But no witness shall ever be detained longer than ten days unless by his own consent.

SEC. 73. The board of police shall have power, in its discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offence or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or any immoral conduct, or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force, but no more than ten days' pay shall be forfeited and withheld for any offence. All such fines shall be paid forthwith to the chamberlain to the account of the police life insurance fund.

SEC. 74. Every member of the police force shall have issued to him, by the board of police, a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the president of the said board, and chief clerk, or first deputy, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank.

SEC. 75. Each member of the police shall take an oath of office, and subscribe the same before an officer of police who is empowered to administer an oath.

SEC. 76. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to detail, on each day of election, at least two patrolmen to each election poll.

SEC. 77. It shall be the duty of the police force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth, or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election from being erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the city, and to summarily remove any such booth, box or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof.

SEC. 78. The duties of the police surgeons, and the extent and bounds of their districts, shall be assigned from time to time by the rules and regulations of the board of police.

SEC. 79. All fines imposed by the board of police upon the members of the police force, by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force, (except when allowed to be retained by said member,) and all moneys remaining for the space of two years in the hands of the property clerk, or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this act, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the Chamberlain shall keep an account. The payments so made shall constitute and be deposited and kept as a fund, to be called the "Police Life Insurance Fund," and the person who shall, from time to time, fill the office of Chamberlain shall be the trustee of the said fund, and may, from time to time, invest the same in whole or in part as he shall deem most advantageous for the objects of such fund, and is empowered to make all necessary contracts and take all necessary remedies in the premises. And the said Chamberlain shall succeed the present trustees of the "Police Life Insurance Fund" of the metropolitan police department, and said fund shall be delivered over on demand to the said Chamberlain by the parties or the institution now holding it. But all annuities now chargeable upon said fund shall be maintained inviolate.

SEC. 80. All property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be hereafter taken into the custody of any member of the police force, or criminal court in the city of New-York, or which shall come into custody of any police justice, shall be, by such member or justice, or by order of said court, given into the custody of and kept by the property clerk of the police, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain also a record of the names of the persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the time of the seizure, and any final disposition of such property and money.

SEC. 81. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought, with such claimant and the person arrested, before some magistrate for adjudication, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offence alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned and the property clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent, or clerk of such accused person.

SEC. 82. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the magistrate, by or in behalf of any other persons than the person arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the persons accused.

SEC. 83. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of the said police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the property clerk, to be duly registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons interested, and for the information of the public, as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police.

SEC. 84. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the police life insurance fund.

SEC. 85. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; such property, however, shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property clerk, to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

Of the Department of Public Works.

SEC. 86. There shall be a department of public works, the head of which shall be a board to consist of five members. Whenever the words chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct board, or president of the Croton aqueduct board, or street commissioner shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or document, it shall be deemed to mean the board of public works or their president, whenever so authorized by it, by resolution, after due entry thereof upon minutes of the board, and wherever in any law or ordinance or obligation of the corporation the words street department or Croton aqueduct board shall occur, it shall be deemed and taken hereafter to mean the department and board of public works.

SEC. 87. The said board shall have cognizance: 1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water. 2. Of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water. 3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues. 4. Of building, repairing, lighting and using wharves, piers and slips. 5. Of the repairing and construction of public roads. 6. Of the care of public buildings. 7. Of the filling up of sunken lots. 8. Of public sewers and drainage. 9. Of street vaults. 10. Of paving, repaving and repairing streets, and keeping the same clean. 11. Of digging and constructing wells.

SEC. 88. There shall be the following bureaus in the department of public works: 1. A bureau for laying water pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells and hydrants, paving and repaving and repairing streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Purveyor." 2. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Register." 3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water; the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience. The board may delegate to this bureau any power and duty now conferred by law or ordinance on the chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct board. 4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Street Improvements." 5. A bureau of lamps and gas; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas." 6. A bureau of streets and roads; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets." 7. A bureau of wharves; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Wharves." 8. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies," and shall be a practical builder. 9. A bureau of the imposition and collection of assessments; the chief officer of which shall be called "Collector of Assessments."

ARTICLE NINTH.

Of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

SEC. 89. The department of public charities and correction shall be composed of and have for its head a board of four persons, which board shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such department by special laws and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the Laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE TENTH.

Of the Fire Department.

SEC. 90. The fire department shall have for its head a board, to consist of three persons. There shall be in this department two bureaus. The chief officer of the first bureau shall be the "Chief Engineer." The chief officer of the other bureau shall be called "Inspector of Fire Apparatus."

SEC. 91. The chief engineer shall have exclusive charge and direction of the fire apparatus and firemen upon any alarm of fire, and during the existence of any fire. He shall have authority to command and direct the police who may be placed on duty during the continuance of such fire, but no longer. He shall, during the continuance of such fire, have full custody and direction of the streets and avenues leading to such fire, the use of which may be necessary to the firemen and their apparatus in extinguishing the fire.

SEC. 92. The bureau, at the head of which shall be the inspector of fire apparatus, is charged with the duty of fulfilling all other duties connected with the fire department, except such as are performed by the chief engineer and the assistant engineers.

SEC. 93. The said fire department is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise fully and exclusively all the powers, and to perform all the duties, necessary to extinguish fires, by aid of a paid force and improved steam engines, in the city of New-York, and shall have power to provide supplies, horses, tools, implements and apparatus of any and all kinds to be used in the extinguishing of fires, and fire telegraphs, and to buy, sell, construct, repair, and have the care of the same, and take any and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper, and upon due organization as a department, to take possession of, for its use, all city property and apparatus, and books, then or lately in custody of the metropolitan fire department.

SEC. 94. The said board shall select a secretary, chief and assistant engineers, and as many officers, clerks, firemen, and appointees as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the discipline of the said board and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said board, and may be removed by said board at pleasure; and the chief engineer, assistant engineers, firemen and employes of the metropolitan fire department are hereby made subordinates of this department, and are hereby transferred to this department subject to removal as aforesaid. And to each of said persons shall be paid a salary equal to the amount now designated to him in the metropolitan fire department.

SEC. 95. The aforesaid officers and men, with their apparatus of all kind, when on duty shall have the right of way at any fire and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail. And any person in, or upon, or owning any vehicle, who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way obstruct any fire apparatus or any of said officers while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for the same.

SEC. 96. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than sixty days, for a person not so enrolled or employed, or appointed by the said department, to wear the whole or any part of the uniform or insignia prescribed to be worn by the rules and regulations of the board, or do any act as fireman not duly authorized by the board duly created, or to interfere with the property or apparatus of the fire department in any manner, unless by authority of the department.

SEC. 97. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty while performing his duty as a fireman.

SEC. 98. It shall be the duty of said department to make suitable regulations under which its officers and men shall be required to wear any appropriate uniform and badge by which, in case of fire and at other times, the authority and relations of such officers and men in said department may be known, as the exigency of their duties may require.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Of the Sanitary Department.

SEC. 99. The sanitary department shall have for its head a board of five persons, two of whom shall be the health officer of the port and the counsel to the corporation for the time being.

SEC. 100. There shall be four bureaus in this department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "City Sanitary Inspector," and he shall be a practicing physician of at least ten years in the city of New-York. There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Sanitary Permit Bureau." There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Bureau of Street Cleaning." The chief officer of another bureau shall be called the "Register of Records." And in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, and all inquisitions of coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligence or malicious injury,) which shall occur or be taken within the city of New-York.

SEC. 101. It shall be the duty of said board, immediately upon organization under this act, to cause to be conformed to this article the code of laws and regulations then or lately adopted by the metropolitan board of health; which shall be called the sanitary code, and to file the same with the clerk of the common council; whereupon it shall be the duty of the common council, within ten days thereafter, to proceed to enact said sanitary code as part of the ordinances of the city of New-York, and the common council may, from time to time, and on any emergency of disease or pestilence, enact and repeal ordinances relating to public health on recommendation of the sanitary department, but not otherwise.

SEC. 102. Whenever, in any law of this State, any power or duty shall be conferred or enjoined upon any board of health, except laws in relation to the metropolitan board of health, the same shall be applicable to the department hereby created.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

Of the Department of Excise.

SEC. 103. The head of the department of excise shall be a board of excise, to consist of three persons.

SEC. 104. From and after the organization of this department no person shall, in the City of New-York, keep for sale, or sell, or publicly dispose of any liquor, in quantities less than five gallons at one time, unless he or she may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 105. The said board of excise shall, subject to the further provisions hereof, have power to grant licenses to any person of good moral character, for one year from the time the same shall be granted, to sell and dispose of liquor at any one named place, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, upon receiving a license fee, which shall be not less than $30 nor more than $100, to be fixed and graduated to applicants, in the discretion of the board.

SEC. 106. Such licenses shall only be granted upon written application to the said board, signed by the applicant, specifying the place for which license is asked, and the name or names of every person interested or intended to be interested in the business for which the license shall be used.

SEC. 107. Such license when granted shall be in the form of a written or printed certificate, stating the name of the person or persons, and the place licensed, and shall be signed and attested in such mode as such board may direct. It shall be kept posted by the person or persons licensed in a conspicuous position in the room or place where the sales are to be made, and shall be exhibited on demand at all times by the person or persons so licensed, and by all persons acting under such licenses. Any omission so to display and exhibit on demand such certificate, shall be presumptive evidence that any person or persons so omitting to display and exhibit the same has and have no license.

SEC. 108. Persons not licensed may keep, and sell and dispose of liquor in quantities not less than five gallons at a time, provided that no part thereof shall be drunk or used in the building, or on the premises, or in any building, yard, garden, or inclosure communicating with, or in any public street or place contiguous to the building in which the same shall be kept, sold, or disposed of.

SEC. 109. The said board of excise shall keep a complete record of the names of all persons licensed as herein above provided, with a statement of the place licensed and license fee imposed and paid in each case, which record they shall at all times permit to be publicly examined at its office.

SEC. 110. Persons licensed as herein provided shall prevent, so far as in their power, (and shall at all events give immediate notice to the nearest policeman of,) all and every disturbance, disorder or breach of the peace in any place which shall be so licensed, and shall thereupon forthwith cause all persons to be removed therefrom, and the place to be closed and kept closed until quiet shall be restored.

SEC. 111. No person shall sell, give, or dispose of any liquor to any apprentice or minor under eighteen, knowing or having probable cause to believe him to be such, without the consent, in the case of an apprentice, of his master or mistress, or in the case of a minor under eighteen, of his parent or guardian.

SEC. 112. All persons licensed, as herein provided, shall, at all times, keep the places for which they are so licensed orderly and quiet, and, at night, between the hours of one o'clock A. M. and four o'clock A. M., and on Sundays and election days, closed. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels or steamboats from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public upon Sundays, in the mode usual therein on all other days. And nothing in this article contained shall ever be so construed as to prevent reasonable and peaceable ingress and egress to and from premises so herein ordered to be closed at night on Sundays, upon which premises the occupant thereof resides. And nothing in this article contained shall be so construed as to restrict the proprietor or keeper of gardens in which lager bier shall be kept from selling lager bier, when such garden is situated at least a quarter of a mile from any place of public worship, and the keeper thereof has been duly licensed.

SEC. 113. Whenever the party so licensed shall sell and transfer the business and premises for which a license shall have been granted, such license may be assigned to such purchaser, provided such purchaser shall be approved by the board as a proper person to be licensed.

SEC. 114. The moneys received for license fees, and the fines provided for by this article, shall be, within five days after the receipt thereof, paid into the city treasury, after deducting therefrom a percentage not exceeding fifteen per cent., which shall be distributed in the discretion of the board as salaries of its members, and in payment of the necessary clerk-hire, expenses and disbursements of said board.

SEC. 115. Any person within the city of New-York who pursues the usual business of selling liquor, in quantities of less than five gallons at one time, and who shall omit to procure in his said business a license, according to the provisions of this act, shall become liable to pay a penalty of five dollars for each and every day of such omission. This penalty shall be enforced by the board of excise, whose duty it shall be to file an information or to sue for said penalty in the name of the people before the mayor, judge, court, or justice, having jurisdiction of the amount claimed. The said complaint or information shall be heard and summarily tried in the nature of a civil action, but without a jury, and in preference to all other matters then pending before the said officer. The same may be defended by answer forthwith, after service of the complaint or information. In case of judgment being given against the party complained of or informed against, execution shall forthwith issue against his property, returnable within twenty days, and on return of such execution, unsatisfied, an execution shall issue against his person, and he shall thereupon be imprisoned for a period of six days, or until such judgment be paid.

SEC. 116. Any licensed person who shall neglect or refuse to keep his place closed at night, as provided for herein, or on Sundays or election days, shall forfeit for the first offence the sum of twenty-five dollars; for the second offence the sum of fifty dollars; and for every succeeding offence the sum of one hundred dollars. Complaint for such offence may be made by any person to the Board of Excise, whose duty it shall be immediately to proceed to the collection of said penalties in the manner specified in the preceding section, and enforce any judgment rendered as in said section mentioned. It shall be the especial duty of the police to complain to the board of excise of every person amenable to the penalties aforesaid. And whenever any member of the police force shall find a person licensed as aforesaid neglecting to post his license as required by this act, or not keeping his place closed at night or on Sundays or election days, it shall be his duty to inform such person of such omission or commission, and if he persists in so omitting or committing, then as soon as possible to make the proper complaint to the board of excise.

SEC. 117. Breaches of the peace, offences and acts of disorderly persons, or disorderly conduct occurring within places wherein liquor is sold, shall be by judges, courts of law and juries strictly construed and presumed against the person so offending.

SEC. 118. The word liquor in this article shall embrace all strong, spirituous and intoxicating liquors, wines, ales, malt beer and lager beer.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

Of the Department of Public Parks.

SEC. 19. The department of public parks shall control and manage all public parks and public places above Canal-street, which are of the realty of the city of New-York, with such duties connected therewith as have been or shall be imposed upon it from time to time by the ordinances of the common council or the laws of the State.

SEC. 120. This department shall be under the charge of a board of control, to consist of ten members, two of whom shall be the comptroller of the city, and president of the board of public works. The present commissioners of the Central Park are hereby declared to be members of such board for the residue of their present terms of office and until others are appointed in their stead.

SEC. 121. Each member of this board of public parks shall receive the same compensation and salary for their services as now provided by law in respect to commissioners and comptroller of the existing board of commissioners of Central Park, established by chapter seven hundred and fourteen of the laws of 1857, and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 122. All provisions of law which provide for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, and grant powers and devolve duties upon the commissioners of the Central Park, shall apply to the department of parks hereby established, except that moneys expended by it shall be expended in the mode uniform to all other departments.

SEC. 123. Within ten days after the organization of the department of public parks, hereby created, it shall be the duty of the board to file with the clerk of the common council the ordinances now existing in relation to Central Park, and the same shall within ten days subsequently to such filing be adopted by the common council as part of the ordinances of the city.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

Of the Department of Buildings.

SEC. 124. There shall be a department called the "Department of Buildings," the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Buildings." The powers and duties of said department, its officers and employes and subordinates, shall continue as now authorized by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act) in relation to the superintendent of public buildings, but the superintendent of public buildings now in office under said special laws, and his department as existing thereunder, is hereby transferred to and made the department authorized by this act.

SEC. 125. Whenever in any act the words "Superintendent of Public Buildings" shall occur, applicable to the city of New-York, the same shall be taken to mean the superintendent of buildings herein authorized.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

Of the Department of Education.

SEC. 126. The department of education shall remain and continue, but subject to the fiscal provisions of this act, as the said department is now organized, defined, regulated, and established by special laws applicable to the City of New-York.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

General Provisions, Powers and Limitations.

SEC. 127. A majority of each board in any department of the city government shall constitute a quorum to perform any act authorized to said department, and each board may choose, in its own pleasure, a president from its members to preside at board meetings, and a chief clerk. Any official act of a board may be attested by said president and chief clerk.

SEC. 128. No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the common council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense.

SEC. 129. Whatever provisions and regulations other than those herein specially authorized may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting, and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, they shall be provided for by ordinance of the common council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances; except that the common council shall never pass an ordinance in relation to regulating the internal affairs of any of the departments herein authorized, or the workings of any of the bureaus, or the duties of any of the subordinate officers of the corporation, or the number of persons to be employed in said department, except upon the previous application in writing therefor of the head of the department to be affected by said ordinance.

SEC. 130. The heads of the executive departments of the government of the city of New-York, and the clerk of the common council for the legislative department, shall annually, on or before the first day of November, make up a financial estimate of the sums of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of their respective boards and departments, and of the bureaus connected therewith, for the next year ensuing, which estimates shall be by them submitted to a "Board of Estimate and Appropriation," consisting of the mayor, comptroller, chamberlain, and presidents of the board of supervisors of the county and of the board of aldermen, who shall proceed to examine the same, on or before the fifteenth day of December next thereafter in each year, and shall modify and revise such estimates, and consider whatever objections may be made thereto, and shall thereupon fix and determine the amounts of appropriation under each head of account which the various boards and departments of the city government shall be authorized to expend during such ensuing year; and such amounts, when established by the said board of estimate and appropriation, shall thereby become appropriated for the various objects of expenditure in the year next succeeding, and the board of supervisors of the county of New-York are empowered and directed annually to order and cause the aggregate amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, which are subject to taxation according to law within the said city and county of New-York. The comptroller, from time to time, is authorized to borrow upon revenue bonds of the city of New-York, according to special laws now provided, in anticipation of the said taxes so as aforesaid estimated and appropriated, whatever sums of money he may deem necessary (not exceeding said estimates and appropriation) for the fulfillment of the financial obligations of the city.

SEC. 131. It shall be the duty of the common council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

SEC. 132. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the common council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, except printing and advertising, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaus, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the common council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than one thousand dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the common council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each board it shall be otherwise ordered; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertised in newspapers of the city, said notice to be published at least ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the counsel to the corporation as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept to contract within forty-eight hours, after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided.

SEC. 133. All property sold under the authority of the common council shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into, as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the department of finance; a receipt for each payment, made on account of or in satisfaction of the same, shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant, which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section shall be by the officer receiving the same immediately deposited with the chamberlain, and the account of sales verified by the officer making the sales shall be immediately filed in the office of the comptroller. No expenditure for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure has been duly authorized and appropriated.

SEC. 134. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government shall, on or before the first day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe, before the mayor, or any judge of a court of record, an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the mayor.

SEC. 135. Any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city; and any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 136. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board of the common council.

SEC. 137. No officer of the city government, except a collector of city revenue, a collector of assessments, a clerk of arrears, a member of the board of excise, or counsel to the corporation, shall have or receive from

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END OF TRAUPMANN.

We reprint below a letter from our Paris correspondent descriptive of the execution of the Pantin murderer, which appeared in a small portion only of yesterday's edition of the TIMES.

Execution of the Assassin of the Kinck Family—No Confession Made by the Criminal—His Self-Possession and Calmness in His Last Moments—Curious Statement of the Priest in Attendance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The monster whose crimes have won for him a world-wide notoriety, has at last expiated them on the scaffold. An apprehension existed that the Imperial clemency might be exerted in his behalf so far as the capital punishment was concerned. The only foundation for an assumption so improbable, was the belief expressed by the Republicans that the Emperor would avail himself of this opportunity of creating a precedent for the more lenient treatment of his cousin. I need scarcely say to you that the interests of the dynasty are involved in the rigid and impartial execution of the sentence of the High Court of Justice in regard to Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, whatever that sentence may be. There must be no dallying with the necessities of the case such as was exhibited in connection with the offence of Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who, I am glad to say, is at last to be brought to trial. All further speculation in regard to TRAUPMANN has, however, been put an end to by his execution this morning, and therefore it is unnecessary to say anything more in reference to the reports which have been circulated in regard to the probability of the commutation of his sentence.

As I stated in my last, the neighborhood of the prison in which the murderer has been confined has presented all the aspects of a fair since his appeal to the Court of Cassation has been rejected. For the last three or four nights there could not have been less than from thirty to forty thousand people on the spot. The patience which they exhibited, and the endurance of the damp and cold which they supported during the long watches of the night, afforded melancholy evidence of what people will be content to suffer for the gratification of a morbid, or, to speak more accurately, a savage curiosity.

The Prison of La Roquette marks the last stage in the career of the criminal who is destined to expiate with his life his offences against society. It is inclosed by a high wall, which leaves only the upper stories visible. The executions of criminals take place on the open ground comprised between the prison and the Rue la Roquette, the scaffold being erected in front of the principal entrance. Five stone flags of oblong shape inserted in the pavement serve at once to indicate the spot and support the framework of the temporary construction.

For the last three days and nights all the restaurants, cafés, eating houses and tobacco shops of the Boulevard have been doing an immense business. They have never closed for an hour during the whole period.

Shortly before midnight two large vehicles arrived in front of the prison. One of them contained the timber joists forming the frame work of the scaffold. The other was destined to receive the body of the murderer after the execution. The executioner's aids immediately proceeded to put together the woodwork composing the scaffold and the guillotine, and the wagon intended for the body was drawn up alongside the walls of the prison. An old man, small in stature, and clad in a shiny hat and a long rusty palletot, directed the operations, smoking a pipe all the while. This was M. DUBLOT, first aid of Monsieur de Paris

The platform was erected on pine trestles which were adjusted on the flags to which I have made allusion above. The two arms of the guillotine were then elevated and fixed. The work was carried on by the light of a lantern, held by a child about 10 years old. Cries of indignation were heard amongst the crowd at this sight, on which M. LOMBARD, one of the officiers de paix, ordered the workman to send the boy down. The father of the child, the carpenter usually employed on these occasions, protested against his interference, and M. LOMBARD had to repeat his orders in a stern tone before they were complied with. The child himself showed a good deal of ill humor at his dismissal. All this time the executioner, M. HEIDENREICH, stood at the foot of the scaffold superintending the operations of his assistants. He is a fine-looking man with white hair and whiskers, piercing eyes, and hands and feet almost as small and delicate as those of a woman. He was dressed in a long black overcoat, and wore a white silk handkerchief round his neck by way of a muffler. "M. de Paris," as he is traditionally called by virtue of his office, is a bachelor and property owner.

While his aids were completing the erection of the guillotine the chief executioner proceeded to the prison, signed the order back, and took formal possession of the criminal. After this he smoked a cigarette, and then, it is said, drank off a bowlful of milk!

The *personnel* of the scaffold is composed of one master carpenter, two assistant carpenters, four wagon drivers, one mechanician, two assistant and one chief executioner.

The blade of the guillotine weighs 125 pounds. In descending the grooves at the foot of which it strikes the neck of the criminal it acquires by the rapidity of its fall a force and weight of 800 pounds. It is said that M. HEIDENREICH has effected some improvements in the instrument. I have not made such near acquaintance with it as to be able to tell you what they are.

M. CLAUDE arrived at the prison at 9 in the evening, accompanied by M. LAMBQUIN, the Commissary of Police of the quarter. He was informed that TRAUPMANN was sleeping, and he gave orders that he should not be disturbed for some hours to come.

When the arrangements connected with the guillotine had been completed, the chief executioner ascended the platform to satisfy himself that it worked well. This was about 2 in the morning. On descending again he put on his overcoat, which he had laid aside in order to try the machine, and walked about for awhile to warm himself. The morning had become very cold. The anxiety and impatience of the crowd were now visibly on the increase. The Gardes de Paris and the Sergens de Ville had difficulty in preventing it from invading the open space in front of the prison, and thus interfering with the operations of the executioner and his assistants. In the avenue and streets leading to the Place the multitude was so compressed that many became ill and fainted. Every tree which commanded a view of the place of execution was black with the *gamins* of the Faubourgs. It was said that one of them fell from his perch, and was killed. The crowd sang and hooted to while away the weary hours. The scene was indescribably disgusting to any one of the least sensibility.

The chaplain did not arrive until about 4:30 o'clock. He drove up to the door of the *concierge*, and left the vehicle there. Just at that moment a movement was observed among a crowd of policemen at the corner of the Rue de la Vacquerie. An officer of the Municipal Guards had lost a valuable ring. A *gamin*, throning in sovereignty in the branches of a neighboring tree, irreverently burst out into the refrain of "*Rendez lui son cochon.*" Punishment quickly followed the offence. Four sturdy arms shook the tree, and Gavroche tumbled down to receive a sound whipping. At that moment CAPOUL, the singer, carefully muffled up in wrappers and fur, passed along. The crowd took no more notice of the handsome tenor than if he had been an ordinary mortal.

At 5 o'clock the vehicle which was to convey the body to its last resting place, at Clamart, took up its station at the foot of the scaffold, so as to permit the basket containing the head to be lowered into it immediately after the execution.

TRAUPMANN had slept all night. He had retired to bed at 9 o'clock, and had commenced to slumber directly, as usual. Could he have known that the "fated hour" was so nigh? He must certainly have had some idea of it, though the fact had not been formally communicated to him as yet.

Through long, ghastly corridors, imperfectly lit by flickering lamps, and up and down staircases, sometimes narrow, sometimes wide, the journalists present were led to TRAUPMANN's cell, which was situated on the ground floor. All entered. The excitement of the persons present had reached its climax. The criminal was awake; he sat before a table in the attitude of a man who was about to write. Monsieur CLAUDE informed him, in a low voice, that the fatal moment had arrived. Father CROZES approached the culprit and exhorted him to meet his fate courageously. But TRAUPMANN's features betrayed no emotion. The Chief of the Detective Police now addressed him:

"TRAUPMANN, now that your last moment approaches, will you confess your crime?"

"No," he replied in a firm voice, "that is to say, I have been guilty, but not of murder; I have not killed any one."

"You persist in your assertion about your accomplices?"

"Yes."

"Will you name them?"

All eyes were fastened on the criminal, and all present held their breath.

"No," he curtly replied.

TRAUPMANN, who had made his will the previous day, here handed to one of the jailors a letter for his mother, observing, with imperturbable calmness, that the official must not forget to put it into an envelope.

The first "toilette" was then proceeded with—that is to say, the prison took back the clothes which it had lent, not given, to the culprit, the straight jacket was taken off, for he was to die in his own clothes, those which he had worn when arrested and which had been scrupulously preserved. TRAUPMANN's *sangfroid* during this operation was extraordinary. His look was firm, without insolence, and his movements quiet and easy. He buttoned his shirt carefully at the cuffs, made sure that it set well, and stooped to put on his shoes slowly and quietly as a man would do in his own room preparing to go out on some insignificant errand. A glass of wine and some bread were offered to him, but he refused them.

Outside the prison another scene was being enacted. The executioner and his assistants were making their last examination of the terrible machine. A ladder was leaning against it. A man ascended, loosened the cord and experimented several times to see if the knife slipped well. All was in order.

In the meanwhile TRAUPMANN had been left alone with the venerable priest; every one else had left the little cell, even the jailors had stepped aside. A few minutes after, the small procession made its appearance in the corridors and proceeded to the hall, TRAUPMANN in front between two assistants of the executioner. With surer step than any of the party he ascended the staircases which we had just trodden, and traversed the seemingly interminable passages.

In the hall the second toilette was proceeded with, the murderer's hair and the collar of his shirt were cut off, his hands and feet were tied—the former behind his back, the latter so as to permit only the most necessary movements. A person engaged in putting on a new suit of clothes could not, apparently, be in a calmer or serener state of mind than that of the culprit. The priest read the Passion of Christ in a low voice. M. CLAUDE asked TRAUPMANN for the last time:

"Do you persist in your assertions?"

"I do, I do," he replied with an incredible calmness.

The persons present were told that generally when persons about to be executed leave the door of the prison, and see the fatal machine before them, their courage vanishes. But TRAUPMANN never hesitated, never made a false step. The assistants simply walked alongside of him.

On placing his foot on the first of the ten steps conducting to the scaffold, and after kissing the crucifix borne by the chaplain, the criminal turned round for a moment, as if seeking some one. He was looking for the Chief of the Secret Police. Not seeing the latter, he said to the worthy priest who accompanied him:

"Tell Mons. CLAUDE that I persisted in my assertions to the last."

Then he ascended the fatal steps. It was still dark, though the morning was beginning to dawn. It was difficult for the spectators to perceive what was passing on the scaffold. The axe had done its office; the head of the assassin had fallen under it. The executioner, on descending, said that the criminal at the last moment had attempted to escape and to bite him. The savage spirit had revived and broken through his show of calmness.

During all this time hardly a sound was to be heard from the crowd. It must have been impossible for the persons composing it to follow the operations of the executioner and his assistant, as even those nearest the scaffold could discern nothing through the gloom. It was very cold. Most people were shivering, and when the word was passed round that "all was over" the multitude dispersed, glad to escape from the scene which they had been so eager to witness.

The Guillotine—Complete Description of the French Instrument of Death.

The guillotine of the present day is smaller, less clumsy, and more manageable than its prototype of old, still it is the same instrument, and the modifications which it has successively undergone have changed neither the nature of its mechanism nor its general form. It consists of a square-shaped scaffold, thirteen feet long by about twelve feet six inches wide, supported on four posts six feet in height, and reached by a flight of ten steps. This scaffold is railed in on all sides, with an open balustrade, and at two-thirds of its length are fixed two upright parallel posts, surmounted by a cross-beam which goes by the name of the "chapeau." They are thirteen feet high, and have a space of about fifteen inches between them. The knife, which is attached to the chapeau, is composed of a triangular blade of steel, fixed by means of three iron pins into a leaden haft, called the "mouton," which gives it great weight. This mouton is nearly fourteen inches broad and the blade at its greatest width hardly a foot. At rather more than three feet above the platform are two planks, placed vertically one over the other, and with a semi-circular portion cut out of each, so that when they are brought together the opening has the appearance of a full moon. These are known as the "lunette." The lower plank is fastened to the upright posts, while the upper one, sliding in lateral grooves, can be raised or lowered at will. Between the posts and the staircase is the "bascule," a narrow piece of board, which when at rest is vertical, but which a mere touch will bring into a horizontal position. In falling it comes on to a solidly supported table, longer than itself, and extending right up to the lunette. The bascule, furnished with castors, rolls along this table, and, by a rapid action, brings the neck of the criminal, who is fastened to it, on to the lower half circle, so as to secure it there. To the right of the bascule, and attached to it by hinges, is an inclined plane, placed so as to rest against the side of an enormous wicker-basket, lined with zinc, and filled with sawdust. Underneath the bascule and the lunette is a trough of oblong shape, and in front of the upright posts is an apparatus which secures the head of the criminal and prevents it from rolling on to the platform should it fall from the hands of the assistant charged to hold it. The entire machine, together with its various accessories, is painted a disagreeable deep blood-red color. The bascule is provided with a double leather strap and buckles, in order to prevent any resistance on the part of the criminal; but this is rarely if ever used. The upper semicircle falls rapidly by means of a very simple piece of mechanism put in action by a button, which it is only necessary to press. The knife is attached to the chapeau by a kind of claw, shaped like the figure 8, the lower part of which opens when the upper closes. A cord hanging near to the button already noticed acts upon a lever, which, bringing the upper portions of the claw together, compels the lower to separate and set the knife free. This latter, sliding through the open space, is accelerated in its descent by the mass of lead that surrounds it, and falls with dreadful rapidity, which is, moreover, increased by the action of polished steel rollers running in copper grooves fixed inside the upright posts. In its fall it just shaves the surface of the lunette, and is finally stopped by two springs covered with discs of India rubber, which deaden the shock and prevent noise. The reader will now comprehend with what simplicity and security the guillotine accomplishes its terrible work. The criminal, having mounted the scaffold, finds himself in front of the vertical bascule, which extends from just above his ankles to the middle of his breast, and facing him also is the lunette, with its movable portion raised. The executioner pushes the bascule, which falls into the horizontal position, and then pushes it along the table; the head of the victim seems, as it were, to throw itself into the semi-circular opening of the lunette, and an assistant immediately seizes hold of the hair. Two things now remain to be done—one is to press the button which acts upon the mechanism of the upper portion of the lunette, causing it to fall and secure the head of the criminal—the other is to set loose the knife which is to cut the head off. On decapitation taking place, the head is thrown into the basket while the executioner, by a single motion slides the body down the inclined plane. The rapidity of the motion is almost inconceivable, and death is as a matter of course instantaneous. The oblique blade, made enormously heavy by its leaden haft, acts simultaneously by its shape, its weight and its cutting power. The fall, mathematically calculated, occupies three-quarters of a second. The respective parts played by the executioner's assistants are settled in advance. One of them seizes hold of the head, the other raises the bascule from the bottom and weighs down the legs of the criminal, while the executioner hastens on the *dénouement*. These combined movements, all differing one from the other, are accomplished by three individuals with a precision and a simultaneousness that prevent the smallest hitch from occurring.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

Letter from Secretary Robeson to the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1870.

SIR: I have this day, in compliance with their resolution, transmitted to the House of Representatives a copy of the record of proceedings and papers of the Board of Officers heretofore convened by order of this Department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the various corps of the navy.

At the same time, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of its members, I send to your Committee such brief suggestions in regard to the subject matter embodied in the report of said Board, as seem to me to be for the good of the service. These suggestions I have, for the purpose of giving them definite form, communicated in the shape of the bill herewith inclosed. But it must be understood that these are merely such suggestions as, after diligent inquiry and much reflection, seem to me to unite, as far as may be, consideration for individuals with the true intents of the service; and they are to be regarded as suggestions only, and in no sense as an endeavor to enforce the views of the Department in any other manner.

It will be perceived that the provisions of the inclosed bill for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a number of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the Board of Officers, nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the Vice-Admiral, which was among the papers before the Board, and which is transmitted to Congress with their report. This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling, and I have hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers; but I felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals and a desire to compromise a much-vexed and difficult question, while I am not authorized to yield, for such reason, what seems to me in this respect to be for the public *good*. In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity and comfort, and these, through considerations of importance, should, in common with all others which are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country.

Looking from this standpoint I have, as already remarked, been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill above named, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the Board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public and personal claims requires or will allow. The Board have recommended in the medical and pay corps, respectively, besides one officer with the rank of commodore in the navy—corresponding with that of brigadier-general in the army—that there be allowed fifteen officers, ranking with captain in the navy—corresponding with that of colonel in the army—and ten officers of like rank in the Engineer Corps, making forty officers with the rank of captain. Add to these two constructors, four chaplains and four professors, ranking with captains, and we have on the active list of the various auxiliary corps, which number together but 560 officers of all grades, fifty captains, while in the line corps, of 1,094 officers, including midshipmen, there is but the same number of officers of that rank. This is, certainly, out of all just proportion, or any consideration of capacity or service, individual claims or public interest. The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight captains in all, certainly a full proportion.

The Board also recommend eighteen officers, ranking with commanders, in each of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and fifteen in the other auxiliary corps; making sixty-nine in all. Add this number to those of higher grade recommended by the Board, viz.: Fifty captains and three commodores, and we have 122 officers in the auxiliary corps of 560, ranking with or above lieutenant-colonels of the army, none of whom are to do duty at sea, except in cases of special emergency.

In the army of the United States, with from 30,000 to 50,000 men and nearly 3,000 officers, there are, in the medical corps, one brigadier-general, one colonel and five lieutenant-colonels; and in the pay corps, one brigadier-general, two colonels and two lieutenant-colonels; making, in both of these corps, twelve officers ranking with or above the grade of lieutenant-colonel, against sixty-six of like rank in the same corps of the navy, with its 8,000 to 12,000 men and 1,300 officers. Surely, neither deference to the personal dignity and pride of the members of these corps, nor regard for the true interests of the service and the country, requires that they should be placed so far in advance of their brethren in the military service. It is true that the organizations of the navy are much smaller, and more numerous and isolated, than those of the army, and thus require a larger proportion of officers of sufficient rank for the purposes of separate and responsible command. But this necessity does not apply to officers of the auxiliary corps who exercise no command, and is particularly inapplicable to those grades which are not intended for sea duty.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps forty-five commanders, ranking with lieutenant-colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, also recommended, gives them seventy-six officers ranking with or above lieutenant-colonel in the army. I have retained in the bill eight chief engineers, constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy yards and stations. I have also followed the recommendation of the Board in regard to officers on the retired list, as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confer a suitable reward for long-continued service, without doing injury to any.

The Board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of assistant and passed assistant surgeons, paymasters and engineers; and I recommend that this remain as it is now fixed by law, viz.: with and next after lieutenants, and with and next after masters. This gives those officers, on their first entry into the service, possibly at the age of twenty-one, rank with and next after officers of the line, who have been regularly educated and have been in the service on an average rather more than six years, including their time at the Academy, and who cannot in the future hope for promotion nearly so rapid as that which followed the reorganization of the navy at the close of the war.

I have substantially followed the recommendations of the Board in regard to the precedence of the executive officer, because it seems to me clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The law as it now stands gives the "executive officer, of whatever grade, while on duty, precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps." The recommendation of the Board, and the bill proposed, provide that this officer shall, as far as practicable, be next in line rank to the commanding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers "attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of the duty connected with such organization."

The government of a naval establishment, afloat or ashore, is the will of the commander, acting under the laws governing the naval service, the regulations which are founded on them, and his instructions from the Department, and supplying, with his own judgment and command, those points wherein the laws, regulations and instructions fail by reason of their generality. He is the law-giving and directing element of the Government, looking to the general objects of the duty he has to perform, and planning, deliberating and ordaining what steps shall be taken for their accomplishment. Occupied with these general duties it is only at very rare intervals that he himself undertakes their execution in detail. This is entrusted to the executive officer, who is just what his title imports, viz., the head of the Executive Department and center of the organization of the naval establishment. He carries out and executes the ordinances of the commander, and is clothed with the necessary command and authority for that purpose, as the representative of the commander, certainly, but representing him as the Executive does the Government.

In a close organization of a ship's company, where every individual is in constant contact with every other, it is essential that every grade of the organization should be distinctly marked, and its duties and authority distinctly and constantly understood. To have one grade charged with the duty and authority of commanding all, and yet required constantly to abandon the position and insignia of command, and to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the eyes of the ship's company, is to hold the reins of authority loosely, and it has been found in every service destructive to discipline with both officers and men. I think this bill restricts the precedence of the executive officer, as the representative of the military organization, as closely as the good of the service will permit.

In regard to the Board of Naval Survey, which, properly constituted, may harmonize with the present organization of the Department and assist the Secretary, as the head of that Department, in procuring valuable information, and in the introduction of many desirable reforms and improvements in the construction, armament, equipment, management and discipline of naval vessels, and in the management of every department of our navy yards, stations and establishments, I have, in some degree, departed from the provisions of the Senate bill by making the members of that Board eligible, by the Secretary of the Navy, from a wider range of officers, thus placing the matter where, in my judgment, it properly belongs, under the direct supervision and control of the head of the Department, as I do not think it advisable that the responsible head of the Department should be hampered by [illegible] to him and whose [illegible] with his views [illegible] ble as well as in [illegible].

The Senate bill in its last section, provided for the temporary continuance of an office which, in my judgment and in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors, is of constant and permanent convenience and necessity. The fifteenth section, therefore, is made to continue and establish the office of Solicitor and naval Judge-Advocate-General, and I have requested that officer to appear before the Committee, if they so please, and more fully make known my views in regard to it.

The bill also recommends a reduction of the officers of the Marine Corps, as well as a change in the proportions, and a reduction of the number of the line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, I have recommended a large reduction in the number of lieutenant-commanders and an increase of lieutenants; a diminution of the number of ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of masters, endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessities of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Chairman of the Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston has had, this season, eighteen snow storms and no snow.

The man who waited for the wagon is now on the wane.

LONGFELLOW or BRYANT—"they are both good men."

A Georgia writer says that an ingratitude "falls like a drop of acid into the milk of human kindness and turns it to acrid clabber."

The Petersburg *Index* has a grand scheme for the regeneration of Virginia. It is in brief, that everybody go to work.

The corner stone of the Alumni Hall at Harvard College will be laid about the 1st of October next.

Somebody in Canada suggests that the British Colonies unite in publishing a daily paper in London, to be circulated gratuitously.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-Bedford, Mass., refuse to admit any of the naughty Unitarians into their gymnasium.

The manner in which the Judges of the Supreme Court took leave of Justice GRIER must have been very a-Grier-able to him.

Massachusetts seems to have a State Temperance Convention about once in three weeks—possibly oftener. The next is to be held in Boston on Wednesday, 16th inst.

Two school-boys quarreled at the close of a school exhibition in Wythville, Va., on Friday night last, and one of them fatally stabbed the other with a penknife.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Ex-Minister to Spain, is to have a public reception in Dover, N. H., on his return, and his friends say they will elect him to the Legislature.

A grave in Independence, Ohio, was robbed a few nights ago. It is dangerous to bury anybody within a thousand miles of Cleveland, if the interment is intended to be permanent.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* kindly says of Sunday last: "With the exception of a high wind the day was a pretty one." We presume it means that the day was fair.

The Yale Juniors have settled their long quarrel over the Wooden Spoon Committee by electing it upon a popular basis, each member of the class voting for whom he saw fit, uninfluenced by any political or society intrigues.

Colonel NORMAN EDDY has declined the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State in Indiana, and the State Central Committee are appealed to by the faithful to put upon the ticket a man equally capable and popular.

In reply to the objections of the counsel for the defence, a Virginia justice said he didn't care about "consecutions," and would try de case anyhow, and if dey didn't have satisfaction, "dey could repeal agin' his excision."

A Southern paper which attempted to say that Opelousas, La., has a blind tight-rope performer, got the hyphen in the wrong place, and the reporter is in danger of coming to grief as soon as the blind man sets eyes upon him.

Law and order may be interchangeable terms in Georgia, but it may do no harm to say that it was intended to speak yesterday of General TERRY's recent order, and not "General TERRY's recent law."

The first criminal brought before Judge SHEPLEY, for trial in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, was a young mulatto, accused of forgery, who reported that he was once a servant of JEFF. DAVIS.

A Chicago ex-Alderman, about to take a trip to San Francisco, had a presentiment of approaching ill-fortune, and insured his life for $5,000. He was killed by an accident to the Union Pacific express train on Sunday morning, some miles west of Omaha.

The Buffalo Police are in pursuit of the fast drivers, and a few days ago arrested a deputy sheriff, a police justice and other well-known citizens. The Deputy Sheriff was taking a prisoner to the lockup when he himself was arrested in his headlong course.

One of the Portsmouth delegates to the New-Hampshire Labor Reform Convention, who refused to take the iron-clad oath, complained that unscrupulous demagogues were seeking to entrap them into a scheme for the furtherance of an aspiring and yet expiring party.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY is to stump Minnesota in favor of free trade, but denies that he is a candidate for any office, saying that his highest ambition is to follow out the convictions of his own mind to their ultimate fulfillment, untrammeled by personal aspirations or the dread of Conventions or parties.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* tells the people of that city and vicinity that, instead of grumbling at the failure of Government to afford protection to the navigation interests, they should recognize the fact that they are changing from a commercial to a manufacturing people, and turn their enterprise into the new channel.

A bale of cotton, upon which were saved two of the four survivors of the steamer *Lexington*, when it was burned on the Sound twenty years ago, was carefully preserved in Providence until the price of cotton went up during the war. Then it and its owner found their price, and sentiment was compelled to give way to dollars and cents.

JACOB FARMER, one of the big Chiefs of the Onondaga Indians, died at the Reservation on Monday night, from the effect of injuries received six weeks since by being hit in the chest by a stone thrown by a white man. His great pedestrian powers made him a valuable dispatch-bearer in the War of 1812, and it is said he once, while on the war path, made the journey from Chicago to the Reservation in seventy-two hours, without rest.

An Oregon paper describes a new church in its locality thus: "It is as neat and handsome a church edifice as there is in Oregon, thirty-four by sixty feet in size, on a handsome stone foundation, newly finished, painted, inside and out, hard-finish plastered, gallery and all, inside, (except only the seats, which are temporary and movable,) with three ornamental 'centre pieces' over the kerosene-fed chandeliers, with six side and stand lamps."

A call has been issued for a meeting of Hamilton Republicans in Austin, Texas, on Monday next, "for the purpose of giving expression to their satisfaction at the almost unanimous adoption by the people of the liberal Constitution framed by the friends of Governor HAMILTON in the Convention, and the prospect of the early restoration of the State to a Government of laws and of the people; and also to present to the people a vindication of their action in the recent canvass against the misrepresentations that have been so actively disseminated against them as National Union Republicans, and to respectfully petition Congress to order an investigation of the irregularities and frauds practiced and allowed in the late election."

Napoleon in Interview with Odilon Barrot.

Figaro gives an interesting, if not an official, account of an interview between the Emperor and M. ODILON BARROT, who had not met since 1849, when their connection was brought to a close by a letter which ran thus: "A difference in our political views compels me to separate myself from your colleagues. I believe you too attached to them not to fear that you will follow them, and it is with regret that I separate myself from you, &c., [illegible] LOUIS NAPOLEON." Directly the Emperor came back to the views of M. ODILON BARROT and his colleagues, he expressed to M. EMILE OLLIVIER the desire to see his old Minister again, and M. OLLIVIER arranged and was present at the interview which took place at the Tuileries on Friday. After a few commonplace compliments on the small amount of ravage which twenty years had made in the personal appearance of each, the Emperor, taking M. BARROT by the hand, led him to a seat, and a friendly conversation commenced. His Majesty began by pressing M. ODILON BARROT to take office under the constitutional *régime* which he had reëntered. 'Yes,' replied ODILON BARROT, 'that of 1849.' 'Ah, what would you? I had enemies!' 'Sire, a sovereign has no enemies; he has adversaries; he hands them over to justice, or better, to public opinion. It was for treating as enemies those who differed from his policy that CHARLES X. was —.' 'Yes,' said the Emperor, 'but I had friends.' 'Ah! it was perhaps that which caused the greatest prejudice to the Empire. A sovereign should depend for support on justice and honest men. What has your system ended in? It has led your prefects to show that you have 3,500,000 electoral enemies.' According to *Figaro*, the Emperor twirled his mustache, while ODILON BARROT was thus taking his revenge, and protested his sincerity. The interview lasted an hour and a half."

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

The Sounding-Board Makers' Strike—Other Trades' Movements.

The strike of the sounding-board makers at STEINWAY's establishment and other piano manufactories in opposition to the threatened reduction of their wages presents no new feature, but is continued with a determination on the part of the strikers not to submit to a cutting down of the price of their labor, in which they are fully supported and encouraged by the Piano Makers' Union, embracing in its membership all those employed in the different branches of the piano manufacturing trade. The men forming this union are well aware that the sounding-board makers are fighting the battle for all of them, and that they all will have to submit to a reduced rate of wages, in case they should fail in their present struggle. This war between the employes and their masters, is carried on with considerable feeling and bitterness, which culminated in a demonstration on the part of the employes. As stated on a previous occasion, the strikers are supported from a fund which has been contributed by the members of the other branches of the pianoforte manufacturing trade, which will enable them to hold out against their employers for some weeks, while an attempt to replace the sounding-board makers, whose work requires considerable skill and experience, by "new hands," who have to be trained for that purpose, has already proven unsuccessful. The German Cabinet Makers' Union has taken special action to prevent the cabinet makers from taking the places of the striking sounding-board makers, and similar action has been taken by other trades' unions from whose members "new hands" might be recruited by the striking employers.

The German Union of Machinists and Metal Workers have taken action in aid of the machinists of the Erie Railroad on a strike, and propose to call upon other German trade organizations for aid in behalf of these men. The abuse of outside men taking the places of those on strike, of which there has been so much complaint, is to be stopped by the action of this Society, as far as the Germans are concerned. Action to this effort has also been taken by the German Central Workingmen's Union, and the members of the different branches of the trade, such as blacksmiths, locksmiths, painters, cabinet makers, joiners, &c., are enjoined from taking the places of the men on strike.

The German shop tailors continue to agitate the question of establishing workshops to be used in common by this class of operatives, to do away with the necessity of being compelled to make up their work in their dingy dwellings in tenement houses, and a mass meeting of the tailors of this city and vicinity is to be held in reference to this matter at an early day. The matter has been taken in the hands of the Central Committee, representing ten different tailors' unions of this city and vicinity.

The German furriers continue active in building up their lately formed union. They were compelled to organize themselves in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade, to which it has been reduced within a few years.

The carpenters, who more than any other class of operatives are oppressed by greedy employers, and robbed of half of the price of their labor, are about to make another effort to better their condition, to which they have been aroused by an attempt on the part of their employers to make an additional reduction in the scale of their prices.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appropriation of School Moneys for 1870—Report of the Auditing Committee.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LARREMORE in the Chair.

Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS was appointed teacher of vrealization in the daily Normal and High School at a salary of $1,260, and JOHN NEAD janitor of said school at a salary of $1,200 per annum.

The bill of RICHARD O'GORMAN for searching titles of real estate for the Board, amounting to $2,520, was ordered to be paid.

The Finance Committee sent in a report recommending the granting of a petition signed by several respectable citizens, asking that a subscription of from one to ten cents be taken from each scholar in the Public Schools, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a bronze copy of HOUDON's statue of WASHINGTON for the Central Park.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee submitted a report recommending that the sum of $2,366,000 of the School moneys for the year 1870 be appropriated as follows:

Salaries of teachers in ward schools	$1,650,000
Salaries of janitors, cleaning, &c.	106,000
Support of colored schools, salaries, &c.	40,000
Support of evening schools, salaries, &c.	90,000
Support of normal schools, salaries, &c.	25,000
Supplies, books, maps, &c.	125,000
Fuel for ward and evening schools	80,000
Gas for ward and evening schools	12,000
Rents of school premises	40,000
Corporate schools, annual apportionment	75,000
Incidental expenses of Board of Education	20,000
Shop accounts, &c.	6,000
Salaries of clerks, &c., Board of Education	61,000
Incidental expenses of ward schools	35,000
Pianos for ward schools	1,000
Total	$2,366,000

For purchase of sites of new buildings, repairs, leasing buildings, &c., $40,127 35, being the unappropriated balance of the school moneys of 1869.

The report was adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported that the receipts of the Clerk of the Board during the past year were $282,685 44, and the payments $80,861 66, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of $201,823 78.

The Committee on Supplies reported purchases during the past year amounting to $145,954 60. On the 31st of December, 1868, there were in the Depository books, &c., of the value of $57,998 21, and on the 31st of December, 1869, of the value of $34,990 81.

The report was placed on file and the Board then adjourned.

No Skating Yesterday.

Skaters were doomed to disappointment again yesterday. The frost of the day and night before may have served to nip malarious fevers in the bud, but not to freeze the ponds and rinks. It is impossible to predict anything on the subject, when the Hudson is open all the way to Albany, and since so warm a season was never known before in St. Petersburg for the last 170 years. Not only skaters and rink owners, but ice gatherers also are out of employment.

How Children Should be Governed.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., addressed the Liberal Club last evening on the subject of the "Government and Education of Children." He held that for children as for men, that form of government is best which governs least; that children are not responsible for their faults and should therefore be treated leniently; that they have rights; that the club rule does not work well with them; that they should be carefully studied, and their natural capacity discovered first before efforts are made to direct their course. In short, it was claimed that individual sovereignty and enlightened self-interest would prove the solution of the problem of governing and educating children.

Examination at the College of the City of New-York.

The oral and written examinations, which were commenced on Monday, were continued yesterday. The Senior Class was examined in constitutional law and Greek by Professors HUNTSMAN and SPENCER. The Junior Class was examined by Professor COMPTON in analytical mechanics. The Sophomore Class was examined in drawing by Professor KOERNER. The Freshmen were examined in trigonometry, mensuration and surveying by Professor DOCHARTY and Tutors PALMER, SHELDON, GOODWIN, ROBERTS, STRATFORD and FISHER. The Introductory Class was examined in natural history by Professor DRAPER. The examination yesterday was mainly in writing, and the result will not be determined until after examination of the papers. The Professors, however, expressed themselves well satisfied with the proficiency of the students in the various branches. The President of the College, ALEX. S. WEBB, was present during the examination.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Destruction of a Great Sugar House in Rose-street—A Vast Building in Wooster-street Destroyed—Details of Losses and Insurance.

Yesterday morning this City was visited by two of the most destructive conflagrations that have occurred for many months. The first of these was in the great sugar refinery of OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23 Rose-street, being a vast building seven stories high, one hundred feet front and about the same in depth. The fire was first discovered in the cellar of No. 23, and as the firemen under District Engineer REYNOLDS were promptly on hand the flames were so vigorously fought that they were got under partial control, and would have been entirely extinguished before any considerable damage had been done had not the smoke from the burning sugar suddenly become so dense and suffocating as to drive the firemen out of the building. This misfortune was inevitable and was followed by fatal consequences, for the flames being for the moment left to themselves rushed through the cellar with inconceivable rapidity and in a moment reached the floor above. From that instant the entire structure was doomed; for it was so honeycombed with hatchways and archways that the fire had free progress in every direction. At this time Chief PERLEY arrived, and, seeing the condition of affairs, ordered additional engines to be summoned, and they were immediately on hand; but even this reinforcement, with the entire force ably directed by Chief PERLEY and Engineers BATES, REYNOLDS, ORR and SHAY, was powerless to arrest the flames that were feeding on every part of the vast structure. The difficulties under which the firemen labored were greatly enhanced by the narrowness of the streets, overhung by the lofty walls which, during the later stages of the disaster, swayed to and fro, threatening every instant to fall outward and crush everything below. Captain ALLAIRE, in command of the Fourth Precinct, and the reserves from the adjoining precincts, maintained impenetrable lines at both ends of the street, and thus preserved all the area near the burning building for the use of the firemen. They needed it all, for as the interior burned out they were forced by the threatening aspect of the walls to remove from in front of the fire, and had just succeeded in withdrawing Engine No. 12 from the hydrant in front when the entire walls of all except No. 17 came down with a terrible crash, filling the entire street with the debris. Two men at the moment playing upon the fire, dropped the hose and just saved themselves by darting into the alley-way of the house opposite. No. 15, adjoining, had been crushed in to the second floor, by the side walls of the refinery falling upon the roof, but, with this exception, all the contiguous property was saved almost unscathed.

The fire smouldered for hours after it had spent its force, enveloping the scene of ruin nearly all day in a dense pall of smoke, and requiring constant efforts upon the part of two fire companies to prevent it from endangering the neighboring houses. So late as noon the cellar of No. 23 was an igneous mass, threatening every moment to burst its bounds, and only restrained by great labor and vigilance. It was impossible, therefore, to ascertain precisely the amount of stock that might be saved in a damaged condition from beneath the ruins, but enough was known for the firm to estimate that their loss on stock would reach $150,000; on building, $80,000, and on machinery, $125,000—making a total of $355,000. This great loss is only partially covered by insurance as follows: On stock—Globe, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Eagle, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; Relief, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $7,500; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Commercial, $5,000; Hope, of Providence, $5,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Capital City, of Albany, $2,500; Hope, $2,500; Yonkers, $5,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; Jefferson, $2,500; Clinton, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Pacific, $2,500; Metropolitan, $5,000; Columbia, $5,000; Mechanics', $2,500; Westchester County Mutual, $2,500; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Independent, of Boston, $5,000; Etna, of Hartford, $5,000; Springfield, (Mass.,) $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000; American, $5,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, $2,500; Market, (New-York,) $10,000; making a total of $150,000. On machinery there was the following insurance: International, $5,000; Bowery, $2,500; Hoffman, $5,000; Sterling, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Broadway, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; City of Hartford, $5,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Excelsior, $5,000; Narragansett, $5,000, making a total of $52,500. The buildings were insured as follows: Bowery, $2,500; Resolute, $5,000; Kings County, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Jefferson, $2,500; Grocers', $5,000, and Pacific, $1,000, making a total of $26,000, giving a grand total of $228,500 insurance.

It is remarkable that this great disaster is due to a senseless panic among some of the workmen in the refinery. Some kindling wood had been placed by one of the flues to dry, and becoming overheated took fire. The building was liberally supplied with water, and the workmen could have easily extinguished the hat full of flame, but instead of doing so they fled in terror into the street. None of the adjoining houses were insured, except No. 15 Rose-street, a two-story and attic brick, occupied by several families, which was partially crushed by the falling walls, causing a loss altogether of $5,000. The rear wall of the refinery and the south portion of the front wall are still standing, but both are in an extremely dangerous condition, and must be at once taken down.

THE SECOND DISASTER.

At about 5 o'clock in the morning, while the fire in Rose-street was still unsubdued, another alarm was given. In Wooster-street, just below Prince, was a great edifice, Nos. 112 and 114, fifty feet front, one hundred deep, five stories in front and six in the rear, occupied by the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, except a portion of the top floor, occupied by J. A. CLARK, paper enameler. At the hour named, the third-floor windows of this edifice were seen to be lighted up from within, and the alarm was sent out from the Eighth Precinct Station House, almost immediately opposite, and the engines of the district were quickly on hand under Engineer BRANDON, and were as quickly at work. But the fire was feeding on most inflammable material, and spread with such rapidity that it was evident from the first that the building was doomed. This expectation was not disappointed, and in a few moments the great house was a huge ball of fire. The front walls appeared the strongest, and withstood the assault of the flames remarkably, but those on the side toppled over, and buried beneath the houses on the north and south, both two story and attic brick dwellings. The one on the north, No. 116, suffered the most, being almost utterly demolished by the mass of bricks that fell upon it. The one on the south, No. 110, was more fortunate, but still had the entire rear and all the roof destroyed. There was the same wreck here as in Rose-street. The whole interior was totally consumed and the greater portion of the walls fell, filling the street with great masses of *débris*. Singularly only one casualty is reported, that of GUSTAVE WILLIAMS, of Engine No. 29, who fell and dislocated his right shoulder.

The losses on the Wooster-street fire are altogether estimated at $218,500. Of this amount, $150,000 is to be charged to the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company in destruction of stock and machinery, and $40,000 to BRUNER & MOORE, the owners, in the loss on building. The occupants had the following insurance:

ON STOCK.

Lion, Cleveland, Ohio	$1,275
Imperial, London	2,550
Cleveland, Ohio	1,275
Lumbermen's, Chicago	1,275
Pacific, San Francisco	1,275
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	1,275
Atlantic, Providence	1,275
Charter Oak, Hartford	1,275
Merchants', Hartford	1,275
City, Hartford	1,275
America, Hartford	1,275
Putnam, Hartford	1,275
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,275
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	1,275
Providence, Washington, Providence	1,275
Ætna, Hartford	2,550
People's, Worcester, Mass	1,275
Home, New-Haven	1,275
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000
North British and Mercantile	5,000
North British and Mercantile	10,000
Hartford, Hartford, Conn	2,500
Hartford, Hartford, Conn	2,500
Phenix, Hartford, Conn	2,500
Phenix, Hartford, Conn	2,500
Total	$60,500

ON MACHINERY, &C.

Lion, of Cleveland, Ohio	$1,400
Imperial, London	2,800
Cleveland, Ohio	1,400
Lumbermen's, Chicago	1,400
Pacific, San Francisco	1,400
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	1,400
Atlantic, Providence	1,400
Charter Oak, Hartford	1,400
Merchants', Hartford	1,400
City, Hartford	1,400
American, Hartford	1,400
Putnam, Hartford	1,400
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,400
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	1,400
Providence, Washington, Providence, Conn	1,400
Ætna, Hartford	2,800
People's, Worcester, Mass	1,400
Home, New-Haven	1,400
Total	$28,000

The owners of the buildings, BRUNER & MOORE, had them insured as following:

Pacific	$1,500	Williamsburg City	$2,500
Norwich	1,500	Merchants'	2,500
Albany City	1,500	Hope, of Providence	2,000
Commonwealth	2,500	Exchange	2,500
Buffalo City	2,500	People's	2,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500	Buffalo	2,500
Globe	2,500	Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco	2,000
Western, of Buffalo	2,500		
Montauk, of Brooklyn	1,500		
Total			$35,000

C. BOLLER, furniture manufacturer, who owned No. 116, occupying a portion as warerooms and the remainder as a dwelling, lost $15,000 on stock, furniture and building, and is insured as follows: Merchants', $4,000 on stock and household furniture, and on building, Republic, $2,000; People's, of Worcester, Mass., $2,000; Commercial Mutual, of Cleveland, $2,000; Relief, of New-York, $3,000 on rear building.

GEORGE MARSHALL occupied the basement of No. 110 as a restaurant, and the top floor as a dwelling, having only taken possession on the previous day. His loss on stock and furniture is $2,000, on which there is no insurance. WM. MEYERS, the owner of the building, occupied the first floor as a dwelling, and his loss of $5,000 is fully covered by insurance.

No. 118 Wooster-street, was thoroughly drenched with water throughout, inflicting serious damage to the many occupants on the upper floors occupied as tenements. The street floor and basement was occupied by STOCK & HAVERMAN, dealers in hardware, whose loss by water is estimated at $1,500, covered by insurance. The loss on the building, which is owned by C. A. STOCK, is slight. It is insured for $1,000. Some further damage of little consequence was done to various occupants of adjacent houses, but not sufficient to be worthy of special mention. The fire, aside from its destruction of property, was a serious inconvenience to many residents of the upper part of the City, as the Broadway line of cars was interrupted during the greater portion of the day.

THE GLASSON DIVORCE SUIT.

The Case Submitted—Inability of the Jury to Agree—They are Discharged.

The trial of the divorce suit of JOHN J. GLASSON *vs.* MARGARET A. GLASSON, which has been on trial since Monday last in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD and a "struck jury," was concluded yesterday. On Tuesday the testimony was all in, and, at the opening of the Court on Wednesday, Mr. S. G. COURTNEY summed up in behalf of the defendant. His address was long, able and eloquent, during which he referred to the law applicable to actions for divorce on the ground of adultery, as laid down by the statutes of this State, and recapitulated the testimony which had been given by Mrs. HOWELL, her daughter ELIZABETH, and MARY WALLACE, the servant, on one side, and by Mr. JOHN B. HOWELL, young Mr. GLASSON, and others, on the part of the defence.

Mr. JOHN K. PORTER, for the plaintiff, had the closing argument. During his address of about two hours, which was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience, he alluded to the attack which had been made by the other side upon the character and conduct of the witness MARY WALLACE, a servant in Mr. HOWELL's family at Providence, R. I. He said he could not forget that this witness belonged to the same sex as that of his own mother; the other side had christened her a "kitchen scullion;" the Court, the Jury, and the speaker could not but have seen that this witness was of Irish nationality and a Roman Catholic in her religion. She came of a noble race—one about which there was much to admire, and some qualities of that people the native-born American might do well to imitate. The Catholic religion he respected; a large number of its devotees were honest, sincere and faithful to its teachings. An ordinary Catholic servant girl as we find them now, is taught by her religious teachers that adultery and false swearing are two of the most heinous crimes of the decalogue. They are taught that their own damnation is sealed if they commit offences of such magnitude; and, said Mr. PORTER, there is no man on this jury, perhaps not a person within the sound of my voice, but who can testify to the fact that this very doctrine, taught as it constantly is by the ministers and priests of this religious denomination, is the salvation of our servants, the security of our property, and the preservation of the secrets of our homes.

Judge BARNARD delivered a brief charge to the jury on the questions of law as applicable to this case. After an absence of an hour and ten minutes the jurors returned into Court, and the foreman announced that they were unable to agree.

Judge BARNARD—Well, gentlemen, you say all that you are unable to agree. In such a case as this, if you, intelligent gentlemen as you are, could not agree in five minutes, there is no probability that you could in five years. You are therefore discharged.

It is understood that they stood seven for plaintiff, and five for defendant.

The Death of Judge Moncrief—Proceedings in the Superior Court.

The death of JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, which occurred in this City, Monday, caused by dropsy of the chest, was announced in the Superior Court yesterday. At the opening of the Court, Chief Justice BARBOUR presiding, Mr. EDWARD F. BROWN arose, and in a few feeling remarks eulogized the late Judge MONCRIEF, and moved that the Court adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by Mr. BENEDICT. Chief Justice BARBOUR granted the motion, and in doing so said: Another of my old friends and associates is gone. Of the five Judges who sat on the bench with me six years ago, three have passed away—Judge WHITE, Chief Justice ROBERTSON, and now Brother MONCRIEF—all eminent, just, upright Judges, pure-minded and good men. I feel their loss. In the morning of life, when our friends are taken from us by death, we may supply their places. But when we pass beyond its meridian and our shadows lengthen towards the grave, the places of these associates who drop away from our sides are less easily filled. The death of my old friend strikes most deeply into my heart. It is not only a loss to me and to others of his own personal friends, but to the profession which he adorned. He was an eminent jurist, an excellent and popular Judge—popular not merely because of the general correctness and unexceptionable uprightness of his decisions, but because of his remarkable suavity and courtesy of manner, a matter in which many of us fail.

The Clerk will, therefore, enter on the minutes an order that out of respect to the memory of Judge MONCRIEF the Court do now adjourn.

The Court was accordingly adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration were in session at No. 145 Broadway yesterday, for a short time. Among the members present was Mr. JAMES LYNCH, recently elected President of the Irish Emigrant Society, in place of Mr. O'GORMAN, resigned. A report was made by the Secretary, informing the Board that he had received ten applications for return passages for immigrants. On motion of Mr. LOUTREL the matter was referred to the General Agent with power. An appropriation of $200 was made for the relief of JAMES SHANAHAN, one of the porters and visitors of the Board, he having lost the most of his property by fire on Tuesday evening. The Commissioners then adjourned.

The number of immigrants landed at this port between Jan. 26 and Feb. 2 was 657, making a total of 4,284 since the 1st ult. The number of arrivals during the same period last year was 5,679. The financial statement of the Commissioners shows a receipt of $2,287 within the past week, the aggregate receipts so far during the year being $14,933 63. The disbursements since Jan. 26 were $26,805 52.

The Eighteenth-Street Distillery Case.

The hearing in the West Eighteenth-street distillery case, in which Alderman JAMES BARKER, IGNATZ ELASKY and S. C. BAMBERGER, the joint proprietors, are charged with committing frauds on the revenue, was continued yesterday. JOHN FOGEL, of No. 538 West Forty-first-street, JOHN FALDEMAN, of No. 244 Thirty-seventh-street, and ERNEST SMITH were placed on the witness stand for the purpose of proving the charge against the defendants. They gave testimony, however, which Assistant District-Attorney PURDY and Mr. WARWICK MARTIN represented to be very different from the statements which they had previously made to them. During the examination the Commissioner emphatically denied that there was any truth in the charge of blackmail made against Mr. W. MARTIN, the complainant in the case. Another sitting in the case will be held this afternoon.

Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

In this tourney, which commenced about two weeks ago, already upwards of eighty games have been played. Every evening a few games are added to the list, but the regular club nights being Wednesday and Saturday, it follows that more games are contested on those evenings. Several distinguished players from New-York are taking part in the proceedings, among others Captain MCKENZIE, Mr. J. MASON and the Williamsburg champion, Major WERNICH. Mr. BRENZINGER still maintains his position at the head of the list, he having won twelve games without the loss of a single one.

The score of the most successful players is, at present, as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
T. E. Brenzinger	12	0
C. A. Gilberg	8	1
Dr. White	7	1
F. Perrin	5	1
J. Mason	3	0
M. Munoz	5	2
H. Chadwick	7	3
J. A. De Con	12	6

Soldiers' Bounty Claims.

Over fifty Union soldiers, or their widows have appeared before Commissioner BETTS within a short time past, for the purpose of making depositions in regard to the bounty money which is claimed to be due from the Government. The applicants are all victims of the grievous swindles which were perpetrated by HERMAN and other bounty agents some time ago. It is claimed that the Sub-Treasury in this City had no right to pay the moneys over to the agents, because the checks on which they were obtained were not indorsed in a proper manner—that is by the soldiers. The depositions which have been taken will be sent to the Court of Claims, at Washington, there to await settlement. The following are the names of some of the applicants: Bernard Georgia, James Lewis, Benjamin Wild-

ry, Frederick Leopold, Samuel Reach, Mrs. Kate Lyon, Henry Milbank, George Estunby, John Schneider, Benjamin F. Allen, John Grumison, John H. McIntosh, Hugh Woods, Mrs. John Bodenheimer, Edward McElroy, J. Duncan, Mrs. Catharine Quarters, Peter Remsen.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Full History of the Relapsing Fever—The Street-Cleaning Question.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President LINCOLN being in the chair. The chief object of interest was the report of Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS on the relapsing fever, in which he says:

It is a disease so much like the typhus and the typhoid forms of fever that no physician in the City of New-York, except the physicians attending in hospitals, or on duty under the Board of Health, has yet reported a case to this Board except by the names typhus, typhoid or continued. But it differs from all other diseases in the one particular which gives this fever its name, to-wit: That after a severe and rapid course of fever continuing five, six or seven days, followed by a remarkable cessation of fever, and the apparent beginning of convalescence, these two successive stages comprising fourteen days—or very nearly fourteen days—and then, suddenly, the apparently recovered or convalescent patient is seized with a violent relapse of fever, from which recovery is so slow that the sufferer remains an invalid for many weeks. The certainty and severity of the relapse at the end of fourteen days after the first onset, is the striking mark by which this fever may be discovered wherever its progress or history in the individual patients can be under observation by a physician for two weeks. It is a contagious fever, and, more than in any other disease we know of, excepting in Asiatic cholera, the relapsing fever is sure to group its victims in "nests," and in closely associated and successive centres of epidemic prevalence. This fever, though contagious, is, as Dr. CHARLES MURCHISON has said, "the appendage of poverty and destitution." And, being contagious, it is liable, as experience already shows, to spread in a limited degree to all classes and ages; but its old Irish appellation, "famine fever," and its German name, "hunger typhus," express a leading fact in its epidemic history. Fortunately, it is not a very fatal disease, and, unfortunately, it is not only a scourge of poverty, but is itself terribly pauperizing in its results upon the individuals and families that become its most common victims. The patients remain disabled for weeks and months.

I herewith transmit a list of eighty-four cases of relapsing fever, together with a map showing where the fever nests have been or are now found. This tabulated record shows that several of the nests had from four to eight or nine cases, and by inquiries which I have no time now to recount in detail to the Board, we find that some of the separate groups had a direct and close dependence, the one being merely an offshoot from another and earlier nest. For example, in the month of December I directed the Sanitary Inspector in the Fourth Ward to transfer all the fever patients to hospital from No. 59 Cherry-street, and make out a full complaint to secure the Board's order for closing the lodging cellar at that place. The first sick were placed in hospital, and the complaint was drawn up forthwith, but in the meantime visitors and lodgers from No. 79 James-street had, by intercourse and temporary lodging at the Cherry-street nest, contracted the fever. Jan. 3, the Board not having convened since the complaint had been made out, I found it necessary to ask the owner of the latter cellar to give the keys of the infected den to our foreman until further instructions were received by him. The lessee of the cellar and all his lodgers transferred themselves to safe quarters, and such bedding as could be permitted to go was sent in the Board of Health wagons to the new lodgings above ground, after many hours of purification. That family has remained free from fever since we sent the last sick to hospital, Jan. 3; while the lodging house at No. 19 James-street—a cellar of the better class that had not yet been ordered closed by the Board of Health—was becoming a hot-bed of relapsing fever. After the third case had been transferred to hospital, Monday forenoon, the keys of that cellar were immediately given to our foreman, Dr. ENDEMANN, and the place was forthwith disinfected, the remnant of the family and lodgers having meanwhile been catalogued and followed to a fresh and healthful tenement by Mr. WARDELL, the cellar visitor. We expect to find three or four more of the latter group ready for hospital care before the end of the present week. We know where the family is, and unless the lodgers wander away, it may be presumed that the James-street nest is effectually broken up. On the 8th of January we took similar proceedings in regard to a bad nest of this fever at No. 20 Cherry-street, and in a single forenoon succeeded in transferring all the remaining sick to hospital, and the residue of the cellar tenants to healthful apartments above ground, and not a case of the fever has since occurred on the premises at No. 20 Cherry-street, nor among the people we induced to go to another block. At No. 220 West Eighteenth-street a citizen led us to a large group of nine cases that had been started by exposure in one person in a hospital ward. After much effort, the entire group was transferred to hospital, and the premises are now being purified. Cellars and overcrowded and filthy courts are the present, and will be the future, centres of prevalence and injury by this fever. It can mount to the upper stories of tenement houses as well as it descends to the dismal cellar lodging house. At No. 37 Mulberry-street, on the top floor, front house, a group of seven or eight cases had occurred before I had any information about it, and then it was discovered by tracing back hospital cases that had passed through the ordinary channel of dispensary tickets to hospitals. So at No. 337 First-avenue, on the top floor, we found a group that had been caused by the temporary lodging of a wayfarer from the down-town district, the first two days of his sickness. The map shows that more than half of the fever nests have been in the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

In the wards of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. ALONZO CLARK, Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., and Dr. A. L. LOOMIS first recognized that the fever was not typhoid but relapsing. The opportunities for hourly and daily observation of each successive case as well as each successive symptom of a disease which occurs chiefly, and thus far, only, amid squalor and mostly in dark courts and cellars, could be found only in the hospital wards.

The earliest date I am able to fix for any positively assured case that has been seen by myself is the middle of October, and as that person chanced to be taken to the hospital on the eighth or ninth day after the first onset, (and, of course, in the week of intermission of her fever,) she and her nurses and physicians protested against her remaining in the wards, and so she walked home, only to take her relapse in her wretched tenement in Baxter-street, which soon gave issue to two other cases in succession, namely, her husband, who nursed her, and a woman that was hired from Pearl-street to come over and wash the clothing left by her husband after he had been taken to hospital. It is by no means improbable that this fever may have been introduced early in September. It began to spread in London and various English towns in September, and early in October the Chief Medical Officer issued official instructions for its restraint and proper sanitary care.

The history of this disease in England, Ireland, and Scotland and Russia warrants the belief that sanitary measures can and should not only restrain the disease from extensive diffusion and prevalence, but also exterminate it. But time and the greatest vigilance may be necessary. I have reason to believe that the Board's officers exterminated no less than three nests of this fever by summarily closing and purifying cellars and watching the movements of their renovated occupants, more than a month ago, and when the fever was reported as typhoid, continued, or typhus. But, perhaps the most we ought to say on this subject of extermination of the fever infection is that we should try.

The subjoined extract of the call of our medical officers to meet for certain instructions, will show what we have thought it our duty to do. The entire corps of medical officers in the Metropolitan District convened, and received directions to go on with a thorough and methodical search through all the cellars, basements, and along the course of every group and case of fever. The Board is probably aware that our sanitary survey of tenement houses, now completed, enables the medical officers instantly to read the accurate record of every tenement in the City, and that the duty now of passing rapidly through every place where the relapsing fever prevails, and can prevail epidemically, will be as systematically and readily accomplished as an official inspection of military barracks, or of an encamped army. Confusion and waste of time cannot occur in this business, but we may need a few Assistant Inspectors.

The report closes with a number of valuable recommendations and suggestions for the treatment of the disease.

The Commissioners listened with great attention to the delivery of this report, and to the suggestions made orally by Dr. HARRIS for the cure and extirpation of the disease. In connection with his remarks on this subject, he submitted a recommendation that no permits be at present granted for the occupation of cellars for human habitation. Upwards of 200 of the largest and worst of the lodging house cellars have been vacated, cleansed and closed as habitations during the past twelve months. The whole subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A report was made in regard to street cleaning, from which it appears that under the resolution of the Board the following streets have been cleaned: First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, from First-avenue to Lewis-street; Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, from First-avenue to Avenue D; Avenues A, B, C and D, from Houston to Sixth-street; Monroe and Cherry streets, from Montgomery to Jackson-street; Broome, Delancey, Stanton and East Houston; Norfolk, Suffolk and Jackson, from Pitt to Goerck; Ridge, Pitt, Sheriff and Scammell, through their entire length. All the work had been done under the personal supervision of Dr. MORRIS, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, at a total cost of $500. In connection with this subject a communication was received from HENRY SMITH, President of the Avenue C Railroad, complaining that in certain parts of Avenue C the dirt and filth is six inches deep. The matter was referred to the contractor for cleaning the streets.

A petition was received asking that the Board proceed against the Fifth-avenue concrete pavement as a nuisance dangerous to the public health, which was referred to the counsel with directions to ascertain the powers of the Board in the matter. After the transaction of some unimportant business and remarks from Judge VAN VORST in reference to the alleged nuisance caused by the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, the Board adjourned.

One Method of Saving Life on Railroads.

An exhibition of the merits of a new invention, certainly of great value if it accomplishes all that is claimed for it, took place yesterday at the office of the Wallace Manufacturing Company, No. 52 Broad-street, before a large number of railroad engineers and others, who expressed great satisfaction with the results. It is a novel contrivance for coupling cars automatically, and preventing "telescoping" in case of accident, invented by a gentleman in this City, and, as a life saving instrument on railroads, is deserving of public attention, while, as one designed to save money, time and labor—three valuable commodities on a railroad—it commends itself to those interested in the management of the iron highways.

The advantages of this platform and coupling are claimed to be as follows: The services of four men are required to connect cars with the ordinary coupling, i. e., the engineer, brakeman, link-adjuster and signaler; with the Wallace platform and coupling in use, the engineer, unaided, backs his train against the desired car, and the connection is made automatically and without any delay. The coupling of cars being automatic, the mutilation and killing of men employed in the ordinary process of coupling is wholly avoided. The small space required between the platforms shortens the length of the train. The sills of the car projecting through the platforms give them equal resistive strength with the body of the car, and when the springs of the draw-head are exhausted by pressure, the buffer blinds and "telescoping," and the consequent destruction of cars and loss of life, in event of collision, are rendered impossible. If a car gets off the track, the peculiar construction of this coupling causes it to become detached, and thus prevents it drawing the train from the track and the destruction of life and property that inevitably follows. Uncoupling can be readily effected while in motion.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Another Case of Alleged Embezzlement—The Cashier, George Judson, in Trouble—His Arrest.

Another case of embezzlement in the Brooklyn Post Office has just come to light. The alleged offender is GEORGE JUDSON, cashier. It was perfectly well known that there was a leak in the carriers' account, but the matter was too mysterious for the Postmaster to solve, so it was referred to Special Agent JAMES GAYLOR. It appears that the money collected by the carriers on unpaid or unstamped matter delivered by them was handed to the cashier on their return to the office. Otherwise they were expected to return the unpaid matter. The manner in which the cashier is supposed to have carried on the operations with which he is charged was by giving the carriers credit for more unpaid matter than they returned to the office. If a carrier took out $5 worth of unpaid matter and returned $4 worth, on which he had been unable to collect postage, he would hand $1 to the cashier, together with the $4 worth of matter. Then, if he should be credited with returning the whole $5 worth, the $1 in money could be appropriated. The amount of matter taken out by the carrier was written down on a slate by a clerk, and then handed to the cashier, who, if inclined to be dishonest, could be. This was the opportunity that Mr. JUDSON had, and which, it is said, he embraced. He was arrested on Tuesday evening and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, when he furnished $2,000 bail to appear yesterday for examination. Accordingly he appeared before the Commissioner yesterday, and was again admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination on the 13th inst. On Tuesday evening Postmaster BOOTH examined ten of the letter carriers, from whom he ascertained that of the sums handed in by them during that day upwards of $8 had not been accounted for. It cannot be ascertained to what extent these operations have gone on, but it is supposed that they have been progressing for years from small to larger amounts. The accused is about 43 years of age; was first appointed about twelve years ago under Postmaster PECK, and commenced to act as cashier towards the end of Postmaster LINCOLN's administration. He has a wife and family. He was, until this transaction was discovered, considered one of the most reliable men in the office. When Mr. BOOTH became Postmaster, JUDSON gave bonds in $5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, his bondsmen being Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER and JAMES LOTT.

Kings County Supervisors.

The Kings County Supervisors yesterday resolved that the Penitentiary Committee be authorized to have the grounds mapped.

The keeper of the Sixteenth Ward Armory had his salary fixed at $1,000 per annum.

A proposition to fix the salary of the keeper of the Morgue at $1,000 a year was referred.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, asking for the appointment of an assistant, which was referred.

Supervisor COOK moved that the Law Committee be directed to give three months' notice to the tenants of buildings on the Court House property to remove from the same.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 12 yeas to 12 nays.

Supervisor CROOKE moved that the Board agree to pay the Coroners $10 for each inquest held by them, in lieu of all other fees, dating from Feb. 1. Carried by a vote of 16 yeas to 9 nays.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No.
205—Boyle vs. Maurice.

No.
232—Jervey vs. Hart.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Curtis and Gross, JJ.

Nos.
1—Feldman vs. Gebhard.
2—Kellogg vs. Leslie.
3—Reiderberg vs. Storke.
4—Read vs. Chaffee.
5—Parish vs. Marston.
6—Same vs. Same.
7—Same vs. Same.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Harrington vs. Huntley.
10—Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Railroad Co. vs. ——.
11—Liddle vs. Barrett.

Nos.
12—The Cheshire Bar. Co. vs. Luttgen.
13—Pagnay vs. De Marie.
14—Smith vs. Valentine.
15—Carty vs. Sweeny.
16—Eldridge vs. Eneas.
17—Greenfield vs. Mason.
18—Blunt vs. McDonald.
19—Farragan vs. Laurent.
20—Same vs. Same.
21—Kirchers vs. Laurent.
22—Flannagan vs. Laurent.
23—Higgins vs. Walsh.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 61.—*Henry Pelham vs. David G. Rose et al.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This cause grew out of the confiscation of the property of the plaintiff under the act of July, 1862, as follows: The libel of information was against a promissory note for $7,000, belonging to Pelham, dated March 1, 1862, and due four years after date. The writ of monition was directed to the then Marshal of the District, (but now deceased,) who, by his deputy, returned that he had "arrested the property" mentioned, and had cited all persons having any interest therein. Decree of condemnation was passed by default, and the Marshal was authorized to sell the note, which he did, to the maker for the sum of $3,000. Pelham now sued Rose and his sureties to recover the amount of the note, alleging a false return to the writ of monition, and averring that he never in fact seized the note at all, but that after its execution and until after the decree of confiscation it was in his (Pelham's) possession, in Mason County, Ky., and was never within the territorial limits of Indiana. The defendant demurred, and the Court differing in opinion on the questions raised, certified them to this Court: First—Whether upon the facts stated in the declaration it was material and necessary to the due and legal service of the writ of monition that the Marshal should have actually seized and taken into his custody and under his control the note mentioned. Second—Whether the return thereto must be construed to mean that he did actually take it into his custody and control. Third—Whether, on the hypothesis that all the matters stated are true, the judgment and proceedings in the Court below would estop the plaintiff to maintain an action against the maker on the note. The plaintiff maintains that the act under which the proceedings in confiscation was instituted, contemplates the actual seizure and production in Court of the "property and credit" proceeded against, and that when a Court has jurisdiction to proceed *in rem*, and does so proceed, its judgments are conclusive against and binding upon the whole world. Consequently the judgment below will estop the plaintiff to maintain an action upon the note against the maker. Had the plaintiff sued the maker, it is submitted, the record of the proceedings would have been a sufficient bar, and would have been pleaded as such.

The defendants contend that the debt owing Henry Pelham, by Louis Pelham, and not the evidence of the indebtedness, was the "property and credit" meant, and that the particular mention of the note in the libel and subsequent proceedings was only descriptive of the credit. The defendants say that in their view that the credit and not the note was the property involved, they presume the proceedings in the District Court would estop the plaintiff to maintain an action against the maker of the note.

Cause submitted on the printed points, but they forbear to discuss the question. John Coburn for plaintiff; J. B. Miles for defendants.

No. 127.—*Samuel Miller ex rel. N. M. Page vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—This is another of the confiscation cases under the act of July, 1862, and presents the same question of constitutional law raised in Nos. 98, 99 and 179 recently stated. After discussing the technical questions of regularity, &c., in the Court below, the plaintiff submits that the act of Congress in question was mooted in the exercise of the sovereignty of the Government over the whole people of the United States, and not in the exercise of its rights as a belligerent under the law of nations. Hence it is not valid unless in conformity with the Constitution, and it is said that it is violative of article 3, second section, third clause, and of the fifth and sixth amendments. The Government contends that the plaintiff in error has no standing in Court. The statute for the seizure of property in prosecution of the war was not against the property of any particular rebel, but against the property of any and all enemies. The property seized was the property of a public enemy, and the name stated is Miller, but the information would have been equally good had the name been omitted. It was not material which enemy owned it, but only that an enemy did. The suit was against the property, and not against the owner. In all respects this was a belligerent seizure, *jure belli*, and neither the provisions of the Constitution nor the rules regulating municipal seizures have any intrinsic application to it. Miller was a public enemy in law and in fact, residing within the dominion of the hostile party, and in a legal sense engaged in levying war against the United States.

McGregor, Wells and Douglass for plaintiff; Geo. F. Edmunds for the United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

THE BININGER CASE—CONFLICT BETWEEN A STATE AND FEDERAL COURT.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning Judge WOODRUFF said he had agreed to hear the case of Clark and Bininger, and inquired if the parties were ready.

Mr. Sanford, representing the appealing party, said that they had the papers which had been presented to Judge Blatchford that he might certify their correctness, on which the Judge had written that when the papers were engrossed as he had corrected them he would certify them; that the papers were substantially correct, and he hoped the other party would accept them as such, and in that case they were ready to go on with the argument.

The Judge asked Mr. Bangs, who represented the creditors, whether the papers were satisfactory to him. Mr. Bangs said they were not.

Mr. Sanford then requested that the matter might be put over for sufficient time to allow of the engrossment of the papers.

Some discussion then ensued as to whether the parties had been diligent in submitting the papers to Judge Blatchford, which, as it appeared, was only done on Feb. 1.

The Judge said that no diligence appeared to have been [illegible] that when application was made to him for an order staying the proceedings of the respondents, it was stated that the papers were substantially ready, and the hearing was set for the 25th January, and [illegible] ground; that when the matter came up on the [illegible] appeared [illegible] been substantially [illegible] counsel [illegible] which appeared from what had already transpired in this Court to be not without acrimony, would agree upon the papers; that the matter was then, on the appellants' request, put over till this morning, and now it appeared that the papers were in no state of readiness. The Judge said he did not know but it was his duty to dismiss this appeal, but as the practice in such cases was entirely open he should be unwilling to lay down a rule which might work injustice in some other case. He would not therefore dismiss the case, but he would set aside the order staying the respondent's proceedings, and allow them also to put in a further answer if they desired, and let the appellants bring up the appeal at some future day.

Mr. Bangs said that he thought the Court should also impose as a condition, that the appellants should make an election in accordance with a motion which had been noticed by him.

The Judge said that as to the motions which Mr. Bangs had proposed to argue, he had thought that it was proper that Judge Blatchford should sit with him to hear them, and they would hear them at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Bangs said this was yet another motion which he had noticed, that the respondents should elect between the proceedings which they had taken in this Court and certain other proceedings in other Courts which they were carrying on, as he thought that if they asked for the decision of this Court, they ought to agree that the decision of the Court should be final.

The Judge said he would prefer that this matter should also come up with the other motions.

THE SUPERIOR COURT APPEARS.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor then rose and said he had an application to make in this matter. He held in his hand a petition in the matter for a writ of prohibition against the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and an order to show cause why such writ should not issue, which petition and order had been served upon the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and he said that while that Court might have considered that the order required no attention from the Superior Court in consideration that this Court has no jurisdiction to make such an order. But out of respect to this Court, and he was instructed to say out of respect to the distinguished jurist who presides over it, he had been instructed to appear for the Superior Court, and to move this Court at once to dismiss that proceeding.

Judge WOODRUFF said he would prefer that this matter also should be brought up with the others.

At 3 P. M. the matter came up again before Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD, in pursuance of the understanding in the morning.

Mr. Bangs stated that proceedings were taken by the Bank of America against the firm of Bininger & Clark to have them declared bankrupt, whereupon Mr. Clark went to the Superior Court, and on a complaint alleging that the bank was acting in collusion with Bininger, obtained an injunction preventing the bank from continuing such proceedings in bankruptcy; that two other creditors in succession initiated proceedings in bankruptcy, and each in turn were enjoined by the Superior Court in suits begun by Clark from prosecuting any proceedings in bankruptcy. Mr. Bangs argued that if Mr. Clark was to continue those suits this appeal in this Court was a mere futility, because he was practically saying that if the decision of this Court was in his favor he would accept it, but if it was against him he would still resort to the proceedings in the Superior Court to checkmate the action of this Court.

Counsel for appellants defended the action of Mr. Clark in the Superior Court, contending that the proceedings in the Superior Court antedated the proceedings in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, and were properly initiated and continued, it being apparent that the bankruptcy proceedings were initiated improperly by collusion with Bininger to cheat and defraud Clark, and not because the firm had committed acts of bankruptcy. The appellants were not in the United States Courts voluntarily; they had been dragged there by the respondents.

Mr. Bangs said his second motion was for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of the assets of Bininger & Clark; in other words, to have Bucher, the assignee in bankruptcy, take possession of the assets now in the hands of the receivers in the Superior Court, the United States Circuit Court directing the Marshal to take and hold such assets, subject to the orders of the assignee in bankruptcy. The United States Circuit Court had full and ample power, under the Bankruptcy laws, to do all that counsel asked. Clark was legally defunct, and his place as suitor in the Supreme Court should be supplied by Bucher, the assignee in bankruptcy, in whom all rights to the property in suit vested. The suit in the Superior Court was merely between nominal parties, both Clark and Bininger having no rights to the property in contest, all right to that property being vested in Beecher, the assignee in bankruptcy, and he should, therefore, be substituted for Clark as claimant of the property involved. The equitable rights of Clark & Bininger had gone to Beecher as assignee. No creditor of a bankrupt whose debt is provable in bankruptcy could prosecute to judgment a suit against a bankrupt. His rights to prosecute such a suit devolved upon the assignee in bankruptcy. Hanrahan, as receiver, had only a lien on the assets. He was under the jurisdiction of the United States Court as soon as the property was in actual possession of the United States Court, and the amount of his lien could be determined by that Court. Counsel cited a case similar to the present, showing that the Supreme Court of the United States had affirmed the right of the United States District Court, in Bankruptcy, to take possession of and administer upon property that was encumbered by bonds and mortgages, the terms of which bonds and mortgages were regulated by State laws.

Mr. Pryor, on behalf of the receivers appointed by the Superior Court, said he would present a brief, as the hour was getting late and he did not desire to protract the argument. He said that the motions of Mr. Bangs were, in effect, applications to take the property by compulsory process out of the hands of the receivers. He denied that the title to the property was vested in the assignee in bankruptcy. The title of the receivers ante-dated the title of the assignee in bankruptcy. The bringing of the suit in the Superior Court was not an act of bankruptcy. The good faith of the Superior Court in entertaining the suit was unchallenged by the assignee. The action in the Superior Court did not proceed upon the assumption of the bankruptcy of the firm. By the appointment of the receiver, the title to the property was, *ipso facto*, in the receiver, and no title to any property remained with the firm to be adjudicated upon by the Court in Bankruptcy. The assignee stood only in the shoes of the alleged bankrupts, and had no right to sue for any property not in legal possession of the alleged bankrupts at the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings. There was no power in the United States Courts to oust the jurisdiction of the Superior Court in a case like this. The Superior Court had, by priority of action, obtained exclusive jurisdiction. The United States Circuit Court was of limited jurisdiction. When the Superior Court obtained jurisdiction, there was none left for the United States Courts. As to the equities of the case, the Superior Court marshaled and distributed assets in cases where receivers are appointed with as due a regard to the interests of all parties concerned as was observed by any assignee in bankruptcy.

As to the motion for prohibiting the Superior Court from taking further action, it was agreed to submit written points.

Counsel for appellants said that the argument of Mr. Bangs proceeded on the theory that the firm was insolvent, when such was not the case, the assets of the firm exceeding its liabilities. He further said that one of the suits in the State Court, in which it was sought to substitute Beecher for Clark as plaintiff, was a suit in which Beecher himself was defendant.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—EFFORTS TO HAVE JUDGE INGRAHAM'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Mooney vs. The British Commercial Life Insurance Company.—As our readers are already aware, proceedings were instituted some time since by policy holders of the above-named Company for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Francis M. Bixby was appointed a receiver, and it was shown that there were in the hands of the Insurance Department at Albany nearly $250,000 of this Company's funds. This sum was adjudged sufficient to reinsure all policy holders of the British Company in some other sound and well-conducted life insurance company. Mr. Bixby, it appears, made an arrangement with the Continental Life Insurance Company to reinsure all policy holders, and Judge CARDOZO made an order whereby the receiver was permitted to make this contract. Meantime an application was made to the Court on behalf of a large number, if not a majority, of the policy holders, for permission to reinsure in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and an order which stayed all proceedings until their petition could be passed upon was granted. On the same day that this last order was granted, the receiver, Mr. Bixby, made the contract with the Continental Insurance Company. It seems that there was some arrangement or understanding whereby the policy holders should have the privilege of selecting their own companies in which to be reinsured, and Judge Ingraham made an order to that effect. The Continental Insurance Company now claim that they have acquired rights under the contract, having gone on in good faith in pursuance of the arrangement with the receiver, which the Court is not at liberty to disregard, and they ask that the order of Judge Ingraham be vacated.

The counsel for the Northwestern Company read in reply a long petition signed by more than one hundred policy holders. The burden of this petition is that the signers prefer the Northwestern Company to the Continental, inasmuch as it is purely a mutual company. In explaining this objection counsel stated that it appeared by their reports to the Insurance Department that their cash receipts down to 1868 were $1,557,750 20, their cash capital $100,000, and their expenditures but $618,384 15, which should leave them with cash assets of $1,039,416 05. But their report for that year gave them of cash and loans but $501,729 62, a deficit of $537,686 43. They explained this in some way by unpaid premiums; but admitting the explanation, they had by their own statement, including unpaid premiums, premium notes, bills receivable and office furniture, but $2,067,178 49, not 8 per cent. on their risks, which amounted to $27,297,730 50. The Continental Company proposed to take the money in the hands of the insurance department, or at least a portion of it, and substitute themselves as security. The amount now in the hands of the department, counsel said, was $246,000, being twenty per cent. on the outstanding risks of the insolvent Company, (the British Commercial,) and this cash security the policy holders were asked to surrender for one of only eight per cent. on the risks. The other Company, he said, proposed to leave this security where it was, and, as additional security, add their own strength.

Counsel opposed read affidavits to the effect that it was the custom of all companies in making up their statements, to include the premiums for the year even if not paid, and reckoned among the cash receipts; that in many cases these were afterwards transferred to the account of deferred premiums; that the premium notes were good assets, since in some instances their non-payment operated as a forfeiture of the policy, and in other cases as a set off. It was urged that if the doctrine which is sought to be applied to a young Company, was enforced as to those companies which have been long established, the older companies would make a much poorer show than they now do.

The argument is to be continued on Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Ordered, That all causes heretofore marked off term, in this part, be placed on the day calendar for the first Monday of February Term, 1870; that if any such causes be omitted from that day calendar by the Clerk, the same may be placed on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day at the request of either party; that the first fifteen causes on said day calendar will be called for trial, and the others for disposition either by putting off the term on consent, or on motion for cause shown, or by setting them for trial on some day in term, either by consent or order of the Court; any cause set down for trial on a day agreed on will not be further postponed, except on a legal answer to be shown by affidavit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	[illegible]
2,400	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115½
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¾
50,000	do. ... b3	114¾
18,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114½
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... s3	114¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48
10,000	do.	48¾
10,000	do.	48½
10,000	do.	48¾
10,000	do.	48½
10,000	do.	48⅝
30,000	do.	48¾
25,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62
20,000	do. ... bet. call	62
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	93
6,000	N. C. St. 6s	42
7,000	do.	42½
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24⅞
27,000	do.	25
53,000	Mo. St. 6s	90¾
1,000	do.	90⅝
11,000	do.	90¾
9,000	do.	91
7,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92
3,000	Ohio 6s, '75	99
1,000	Ohio 6s, '86	102
4,500	S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July	85
12,500	do.	86
5,000	La. 6s	69
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	67¼
8,000	do.	67½
15,000	do.	67⅝
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	79½
3,000	Erie 4th M.	79¾
1,000	Erie 5th M.	75
4,000	Hud. 2d S. F. B.	104
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	94
10,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	97½
2,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86¾
5,000	do.	87
4,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs.	90
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91
4,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	96
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98¼
12,000	do.	98
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	100
14,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	92
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
3,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. ... ex int.	89
5,000	Penna. R. 1st M	91
38,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	74
5,000	do.	74¼
55,000	do.	74½
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. ... ex int.	88
$7,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.	80¼
100	Bk. of Commerce	122¼
10	Bank of N. Amer.	100
10	do.	101
10	Continental Bank	98¼
25	Cent. Nat. Bank	113
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	102
10	Metropolitan Bk.	138
10	Seventh Ward Bk	106
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	108¼
6	Tenth Nat. Bk.	106
100	Cum. C. Pf.	32½
200	Quick. M. Co.	15¾
100	do. ... bet. call	15½
100	Mar. Pf.	20¾
300	do.	20⅝
10,000	Mariposa Trus. Co. Certifs. b30	50¼
10,000	do. ... bet. c.	50¼
100	Canton Co. ... b. c.	50¼
274	Pacific Mail	40¾
100	do.	40½
200	do. ... b30	40¾
25	do.	40¼
400	do. ... bet. call	40¼
100	do.	40⅜
300	West. Un. Tel.	36¾
300	do. ... s60	36½
100	Adams Ex.	64
100	Wells-Far. Ex.	20
10	Am. M. U. Ex.	37½
100	U. S. Ex.	52
300	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97
42,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	93¼
10	Reading	96
100	do.	95¾
600	L. S. & M. S. R.	85¼
1200	do.	85
100	do. ... b60	85¼
5	do.	85
200	do. ... bet. call	85¼
5	Ill. Cen. R.	137
700	Clev. & Pitts.	93
1000	Chic. & N. W.	72¾
100	do. ... bet. call	72¼
100	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89¼
300	do.	89½
200	do. ... bet. call	89¼
50	C., C. C. & Ind.	74
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
200	do.	86½
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	72½
100	do. ... bet. call	73
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	88¼
18	do.	88
100	do. ... bet. call	88¼
200	Chic. & Alt.	145
520	Del., L. & W.	105
280	Morris & Essex	86¾
5	N. J. Cen. R.	116
50	H. & St. Jos. R.	107
10	H. & St. J. Pf.	107
200	Dub. & S. C. R.	109
300	Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	18¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

Amount	Security	Price
100	Cumberland	32
100	do.	31¾
100	Mariposa P.	20
700	Quick. M. ... b10	15¾
400	Pac. Mail	40½
100	W. U. Tel.	36¼
100	Chic. & N. W.	72¾
100	do. ... s10	72¾
300	do. ... b3	72¾
$10,000	Amer. Gold	121¼
10,000	do.	121⅜
100	Rock Island	115¼
400	do. ... s3	115
1100	Erie R. ... s60	24
300	do.	24¾
100	Con. Gregory	190
300	Canada Mining	40
100	L. S. & M. So. R.	85¾

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 2.

Amount	Security	Price
From opening to 12½ P. M.		
300	Rock Island	114¾
100	do.	114¾
500	do. ... c	114¾
100	do. ... c	114¾
100	do. ... c	114¾
200	do. ... b3	115
800	do.	114⅝
557	do.	114¾
1100	do. ... b3	114¾
200	do.	114¾
600	do.	114¾
800	do.	114¾
1300	Rock Island	115
100	do. ... b3	115¼
1500	do.	115¼
600	do.	115⅛
100	do. ... c	115¼
300	do. ... c	115
From 12½ to 3½ P. M.		
100	do.	114¾
100	do.	115
400	do. ... s3	115
400	do.	115
100	do. ... b3	115
500	do.	115¼
100	do. ... b3	115¼

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

A somewhat firmer Gold movement was reported early in the day, the price advancing to 121½, under rather lower London quotations for United States Five-twenties, and a steadier market for Foreign Exchange. The purchasing inquiry was more general, though not for large amounts, at the going rates. Towards the close a freer offering led to a slight reaction, and the final rate was 121¼. To-morrow a million of Government Gold will be disposed of under the regulations mentioned in our last. The Customs at this port, to-day, were nearly half a million, and for the first three days of the current week, $1,144,000. The Coin Interest disbursements of the day were $118,627. The Specie shipments were unimportant, only $17,400 by the *Hansa*, for Europe. The Foreign Exchanges were quoted strong, though not active, on the basis of 109 for prime 60-day Sterling Bills, which was the prevailing quotation.

To the leading Street houses, Money was available at 5@6 per cent., to the full extent of their needs, though some exceptional negotiations were reported as low as 4, and as high as 7 per cent. on call. The dealings in prime to good commercial paper were moderate in amount, having been limited, in part, by the comparatively small offerings of such grades, which were rated at from 7@8½ per cent. per annum. The City bank exchanges were $106,615,884, and the resulting balances, $4,394,290. The currency reserve of the Government office was increased to $4,038,527, a gain of about a quarter of a million since yesterday. Nearly three millions were added to the coin balance, largely by transfers from other points.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

General balance yesterday	$79,931,305 36
Gold receipts	3,050,200 00
Gold payments	127,739 32
Gold balance	78,958,230 61
Currency receipts	458,053 62
Currency payments	212,988 06
Currency balance	4,038,526 94
General balance	83,099,356 07
Customs	432,000 00

No forenoon call of Funds, Bonds or Stocks was made at the Stock Exchange, the members having resolved to be present at the funeral of their late associate, Mr. M. W. ROGERS, who was buried to-day. Limited dealings were reported outside of the Exchange, at prices which indicated a buoyant market. At the afternoon call of the Board list, the transactions were on an enlarged scale, with a general improvement in values. Of the railways, the Vanderbilt Stocks, Lake Shore, and Northwest were the favorites. The earnings of the Northwestern Company for the fourth week in January were reported as within about fifty thousand dollars of the corresponding week of last year—the actual figures having been $255,681 in 1870, as against $305,733 in 1869. The return was regarded as unexpectedly favorable, and gave additional strength to the speculation in the shares, both common and preferred. Of the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail, Quicksilver and Western Union Telegraph were the features. The Express stocks did not attract much attention. The Street operations in Rock Island exhibited a less active movement in this specialty, but with renewed firmness in the price, which advanced to 115¼, and closed steadily at 115.

In the Public Funds rather more animation was reported, at slightly better prices. Of the coin-bearing bonds, the long Sixes of 1881 and the later 5-20s, particularly the coupon issue of 1867, were most sought after, largely for investment purposes. A fairly active call was noted for the Currency Sixes. All the Fund issues were in light supply in the open market, and at the close bidding was of a confident temper. The Debt Statement, showing the steady progress of liquidation, was even more favorably spoken of.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114¾
American Gold Coin	121⅛	121¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅝	49½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24	25
New-York Central and Hudson	96⅞	97⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅞	94⅜
Reading Railroad	95⅞	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	115
Northwestern Common	72⅛	73⅜
Northwestern Preferred	89¼	89⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86	86¼
St. Paul Common	72	72¼
Lake Shore	84⅞	85⅜
Erie	24½	24⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25⅞
New-Jersey Central	98⅝	98⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅞
6 per cent. coup., 1881	118⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 registered	109¼
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s, currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. 1	114⅞		

State bonds were in lively request. The new Tennessee Sixes, North and South Carolina Sixes, Old Virginia Sixes, Missouri Sixes, Georgia Sevens, and Louisiana Levee Sixes were dealt in with unusual freedom and confidence, all closing decidedly stronger in price. The following bids were made for State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	54	Alabama 8s	94
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	100
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.	62	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100
Georgia 6s, new bds.	80	Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	100
North Carolina 6s	42	Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s, n. bds.	24¾	Illinois War Loan	100
South Carolina 6s	85	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	x 97
South Carolina n. bds.	85½	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. W. L.	98
S. Carolina Apr & Oct	86	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n.	108½
Missouri 6s	90¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	108½
Mo. H. & St. Joe. Iss.	91¼	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	101½
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1872	105
Louisiana new bds.	69	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1873	105
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	67½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1874	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	79½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1875	105
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., 1877	106
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1878	106
Alabama 5s	61	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., 1874	102

The Railway Mortgages showed much steadiness as to price, though without notable activity. The offerings were light. Central Pacifics were firm at 94⅞@95. Union Pacifics sold at 86¾@87.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	93	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	N. J. Cen. 1st	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	74½	N. J. Cen. 2d	96
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	84½	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97½	Chic. & Alton 1st	97½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	Chic. & Alton Inc.	88
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	78	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	80¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	x100¾
Chic. & N. West. 1st	90½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88¾
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ta.	106	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	83¾
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Gt. West. 1st, '88	84	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	74¾
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	x76
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97		

Bank Stocks were quiet, but quoted firm, the bids having been as follows:

New-York	134	Hanover	105
Manhattan	142	Irving	114
Merchants'	122½	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	135	Grocers'	110
Union	125	East River	105
America	143¼	Nassau	103
City	210	Corn Exchange, x	125
Phenix	106	Continental	98
North River	96	St. Nicholas	121
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	110¼
Fulton	163	Importers' & Traders'	142½
Greenwich	200	Park	163
National	115	Central National	112
State of New-York	102	Fourth National	101⅝
Commerce	122¼	Ninth National	108
Ocean	85	Tenth National	106¼
Mercantile	115	Oriental	150¾
Bank of Republic	116	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n.	111
Bank of North Amer.	100¼		

Brooklyn Water Loan Sixes were sold at 92.

Messrs. HOWE & MACY offer for sale a limited amount of the eighteen year 8 ₱ cent. bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., at 90 ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The interest is payable in this City in January and July.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, in its annual statement for 1869, shows that the cash assets at the close of the year were $13,327,924 63, against $10,588,272 84 on Jan. 1, 1869. During the year 10,717 policies were issued, insuring $34,446,363 03. From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus." Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a cash Dividend of 5 ₱ Cent., free, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable March 1, at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co.

The Albany *Argus*, of Feb. 2, mentions the early death of one of the most promising of the young business men of Albany:

> "We record this morning, with heartfelt regret, the death of WILLIAM LACY, Jr. He was a young gentleman of excellent character, and of rare business qualities; and he possessed, in an enviable degree, the highest respect and love of all who knew him. His early death will cause deep sorrow in every circle where he was known, and his useful and blameless life will long be remembered by his companions as a most shining example."

The Whale Fishery of 1869.

The *Whalemen's Shipping List* of Feb. 1, in its annual review, says:

The year 1869 has not proved a satisfactory one to those engaged in the whale fishery. It opened with good prices for oils and bone, which were well sustained through the Summer, since which time, owing to increased stocks, depression in business everywhere, caused by the New-York gold panic in September, and the favorable news from the Arctic Ocean, there has been a general decline to present quotations of $1 55 for Sperm, 70 cents for Humpback, 85 cents for Arctic Oil, and 85 cents, gold, for Arctic Bone, equal to about $1 currency. The decline for the year being about 25 ₱ cent. During the Summer about 25,000 bbls. refined Seal Oil were imported from the Provinces, and bought here by our manufacturers, thereby displacing from consumption an equal quantity of Whale Oil, which is now held by our importers, and which accounts for the excess of the present stock over that of a year ago. The Seal oil, which is of inferior consistency to Whale, is said to have been largely mixed with Whale and Lard Oils, thereby prejudicing the reputation of pure Whale and Lard Oils. The increased import of Whale Oil in 1869 over 1868 was mainly owing to the sending home from the Sandwich Islands of Oil caught in the previous years, only about 3,000 barrels having been carried north by the fleet in 1869, against 14,000 barrels in 1868. The generally unprofitable results of voyages terminated during the year, coupled with the low prices now ruling, are not favorable to the present fitting of the vessels in port which constitutes over one-sixth of our small fleet.

Of the 102 whalers that have arrived during the year, only about one-quarter may be said to have made profitable returns; even those, at present prices, would barely have saved their owners from a loss.

The new year opens with another reduction in the fleet, both in number of vessels and tonnage. The whole number of American vessels engaged in the whale fishery, Jan. 1, 1870, is 218 ships and barks, 22 brigs, 81 schooners, with 73,137 tons, against 223 ships and barks, 25 brigs, 88 schooners, with 74,519 tons, same time in 1869, showing a decrease of 15 vessels and 1,382 tons, only 25 of which grows out of remeasurement. As showing the extraordinary falling off in ten years, we give the following figures:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
1870	218	22	81	73,137
1860	508	19	42	176,842

An apparent difference of 103,705 tons, but owing to loss by remeasurement, the actual loss in tonnage is 93,095 tons; showing in the ten years a decrease of 55 ₱ cent. We predict a further deduction in the fleet the present year, unless prices materially improve. At present there are eight whalers at this port for sale, and a large number of schooners at Provincetown and other ports.

The Atlantic fishery, taken as a whole, was less successful than in former years, the average catch being 12 ₱ cent. less than for three years previous, while the instances of good catches have been largely reduced.

We give below a statement of the Atlantic Sperm fishery for the past four years:

	Number of Vessels.	Total Catch, bbls.	Average, bbls.
1866	150	20,594	137
1867	154	18,809	123
1868	150	18,206	122
1869	158	17,672	112

About one-fourth of the catch was taken in the South Atlantic.

The fleet to cruise in the North and South Atlantic, will not probably exceed 125 vessels, against an average of three years previously, of 154 vessels. This being brought about by the reduced average catch and reduced prices, and is chiefly shown in the Provincetown fleet, where seven have already been withdrawn, and fifteen others are in port there, a number of which it is contemplated withdrawing.

Importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1869.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	32,673	54,566	471,495
Fairhaven	839	1,490	....
Marion	170	6	....
District of N. Bedford	33,682	56,062	471,495
Edgartown	38	1,054	9,080
Provincetown	2,798	8,535	....
Boston	4,548	291	4,400
Sag Harbor	....	200	2,930
New-London	21	8,883	17,992
New-York	6,451	18,223	76,370
Newburyport	93	....	....
Wellfleet	260	85	....
San Francisco	45	1,657	21,336
Total	47,936	65,011	603,603

Stock of Oil and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1870.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
New-Bedford	21,227	36,960	209,400
Westport	1,100	....	....
Edgartown	....	300	....
New-London	250	2,100	....
Boston and Provincetown	2,375	1,270	....
New-York	100	893	85,500
Total	25,052	41,633	294,900

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January for the last eleven years.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
1870	25,052	41,633	294,900
1869	12,300	15,700	200,000
1868	13,200	31,100	274,000
1867	12,700	21,200	172,000
1866	[illegible]	17,150	192,200
1865	20,363	4,678	170,150
1864	21,200	9,346	148,000
1863	16,623	23,019	91,500
1862	16,132	48,278	235,000
1861	18,538	30,469	485,700
1860	13,420	18,600	380,600

Imports from 1850 to 1870.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Imports of 1869	47,936	65,011	603,608
Imports of 1868	47,174	65,575	900,850
Imports of 1867	43,433	89,289	1,001,397
Imports of 1866	36,663	74,302	920,375
Imports of 1865	33,242	76,238	619,350
Imports of 1864	64,372	71,863	760,450
Imports of 1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
Imports of 1862	55,641	100,478	763,500
Imports of 1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
Imports of 1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
Imports of 1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
Imports of 1858	81,941	182,223	1,540,600
Imports of 1857	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
Imports of 1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
Imports of 1855	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
Imports of 1854	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
Imports of 1853	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
Imports of 1852	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
Imports of 1851	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
Imports of 1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200

Exports of Sperm Oil and Whalebone from the United States for the last ten years.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Bbls. Bone.
1869	18,645	2,842	311,605
1868	18,819	9,895	707,882
1867	25,147	18,253	717,796
1866	10,830	618	521,400
1865	20,168	1,660	202,100
1864	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860	32,792	13,007	911,226

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ $100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	455
Cotton, bales	2,470	Pork, bbls.	259
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	90	Lard, pkgs.	463
Eggs, bbls.	122	Stearine, pkgs.	120
Flour, bbls.	4,264	Cutmeats, pkgs.	1,097
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Grease, pkgs.	120
Cornmeal, bags	2,250	Butter, pkgs.	1,359
Wheat, bushels	5,500	Starch, pkgs.	100
Corn, bushels	3,100	Rice, pkgs.	363
Malt, bushels	2,500	Rice Flour, sacks	204
Oats, bushels	2,500	Wool, bales	135
Beans, bushels	603	Whisky, bbls.	773
Hops, bales	91	Tobacco, hhds.	7
Hemp, bales	18	Tobacco, pkgs.	402
Hides, No.	400	Whale Oil, pkgs.	49
Leather, sides	8,624	Seal Oil, pkgs.	237

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—79,615 ℔s. Cheese, 271 cases Rubber, 250 bales Hops, 280 bales Cotton, 730 bbls. Pork, 400 bbls. Apples, 1,500 ℔s. Ham.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—35 pkgs. Dried Apples, 29 bags S. I. Cotton, 2,580 bales Cotton, 3 bales Furs, 15,253 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Pork, 36,568 ℔s. Bacon, 17,955 ℔s. Hams, 10,266 ℔s. Shoulders, 10,566 ℔s. Lard, 18 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Beckton*, for Glasgow—5 boxes Tobacco, 1,000 Staves, 5,225 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Amykos*, for Antwerp—132,888 gallons Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—69 hhds. Tobacco, 14 cases Spokes, 56,817 ℔s. Tallow, 25 cases Essentia Oil, 2,268 ℔s. Grease, 19 packages Machinery, 62 bales Cotton, 370 bales Hops, 130 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 24 pkgs Hardware, 208 casks Alumina, 25 bbls. Dried Apples, 2 cases Dutch Metal, 2 cases Smoke Pipe, 126 bundles Whalebone, 200 tierces Beef, 695 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner *S. V. Nichols*, for Para—200 bbls. Resin, 306 bbls. Flour, 2,617 pounds Lard, 1,000 reams Paper, 10 boxes Chairs, 25 cases Crackers, 5 boxes Cotton Gins, 6 boxes Prussian Blue, 311 Shooks, 10 cases Candles, 26 cases Matches, 50 bbls. Kerosene Oil, 183 cases Kerosene Oil, 50 kegs Nails, 47 pkgs. Axes, 24,461 feet Lumber.

By the ship *S. Curling*, for Callao—4 cases Machinery, 175,160 ℔s. Lard, 10,042 ℔s. Manufactured Tobacco, 36 boxes Oilcloth, 84 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 150 cases Spirits Turpentine, 110 bbls. Resin, 8 cases Almond Oil, 1,369 pkgs. Woodenware, 8 cases Blacking, 285 pkgs. Hardware, 48 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 4 cases Sandpaper, 4 pkgs. Rubber Hose, 5 bbls. Chalk, 81 pkgs. Twine, 850 pkgs. Drugs, 1 box Essential Oil, 20 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 13 pkgs. Clocks, 104 tons Coal, 25,676 pieces Lumber, 200 bbls Beef, 10 pkgs. Pickled Tongues, 10 cases Mallets, 10 cases White Lead, 36 bales Cotton Duck, 4 boxes Corn Starch, 8 kegs Pickles, 4 cases Rubber Boots, 100 cases Kerosene Oil, 2 bbls. Black Varnish, 53 cases Cow Milk, 30 pkgs. Tallow, 50 bbls. Pork, 180 pkgs. Oil, 13 pkgs. Butter, 19 cases Furniture, 900 bundles Shooks, 3 pkgs. Engine, 6 pieces Carts, 5 cases Billiard Table.

By the brig *Tendenz*, for Rio Grande—32 cases Sewing Machines, 92 cases Clocks, 41 half chests Tea, 20 cases Cassia, 60 rolls Matting, 1,025 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Blacking, 104 boxes Cuttacks, 2 cases Pumps, 400 casks Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Maizena, 67 cases Drugs, 70 cases Chairs, 200 dozen Brooms, 30 dozen Pails, 50 casks Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Scotland*, for Buenos Ayres—3,000 casks Petroleum, 225 boxes Starch, 159 pieces Pine, 15,524 ℔s. manufactured Tobacco, 343 bbls. Flour, Specie, $9,571.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 836 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and quite firm; sales, 1,515 bags by the *Brazileira*, and 189 bags by the *Herman*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c.; in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 18c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

Stock of Coffee in New York, Feb. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Grand total, bags	136,573	66,003
Grand total, mats	30,148	12,857

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,517 bales, including 1,353 bales to shippers, 1,015 bales to spinners, and 89 bales to speculators. Also, 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales Low Middling, for February, at 24½c.@24¾c.; 300 bales do., for March, at 24¾c.; 500 bales do., for April, at 25¼c.@25¼c.; 450 bales do., for June, at 25⅝c.@25¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Good Ordinary	23¾	24	24¼	24½
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25⅛	25¼
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	26⅛
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,796
Receipts last week	19,187
Receipts the preceding week	18,244
Receipts since Sept. 1	420,002
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	2,951
Exports since Sept. 1	184,135
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed in price on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 45@$5 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 10@ 6 62
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 10@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $4@$4 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive and nominal at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been slow of sale at $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, mainly for shipment, and under freer offerings has been quoted lower and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 22@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 17@$1 21, chiefly Amber, at $1 20@$1 21, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 20, chiefly prime Milwaukee, at $1 20, delivered; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 15; White Genesee, part at $1 50; Amber State at $1 27@$1 30; Red Jersey at $1 27, and White California, part at $1 45@$1 50. Corn has been in very light request for all purposes, at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels at 91c.@93c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 89c.@97c. for Yellow; [illegible] for White; Jersey Western and Southern, the highest rate for choice Old Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 05@$1 10 for Jersey and Western; [illegible] for State, ₱ bushel. Barley is very quiet at essentially unaltered rates; 12,000 bushels sold, including two-rowed State at from [illegible], four-rowed do., $1, and Canada West on private terms, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is in limited demand at from $[illegible]@$1 30 ₱ bushel: sales 2,600 bushels. Oats have been less sought after at rather less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels, in lots, at 58c. for Mixed Western, in store; 59c.@60c. for Ohio, in small lots; 58c.@60c. for State; 52c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 15,253 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 5,225 bbls. Flour for Glasgow, 1,025 bbls. Flour for Rio Grande, 343 bbls. Flour for Buenos Ayres, and 206 bbls. Flour for Para.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is slow of sale at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at about former rates, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c., ₱ ℔. Receipts to-day, 91 bales; exports, 630 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 33c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ ℔. The receipts since our last have been 8,624 sides.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for all kinds, at weak and irregular prices. New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	
English Islands	......	34c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	65c.@80c.

OILS—Have been generally quiet but steady. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 89c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 67c.@69c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been more call for Crude, mainly for export, on the basis of 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 16¾c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of some 4,000 bbls.; 21½c.@22c., in shipping order, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 630 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quoted about steady, but the dealings have been unimportant, on the basis of 30¾c.@31c. for Standard White, here, and 29¾c.@30c. for do., at Philadelphia, early deliveries, ₱ gallon. A sale of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, March to May delivery, was reported here at 31c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 455 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,400 cases and 133,888 gallons. Standard White, in cases has been in light demand at 37c.@38½c.; Prime White 38½c.@39½c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale at reduced prices, but closes rather more steadily, with symptoms of a reviving inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 62½ for New Mess, closing at $26 25 for round lots; $24 for Western Prime Mess; $28 75 for Thin Mess ₱ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including February, at $26 25, and March at $26 25 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been scarce and wanted at 12c.@12¼c. for inferior to very choice Western, and 13c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ ℔. Cutmeats continue salable and steady; sales have been confined to 160 pkgs. at 11½c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, the latter rate for choice, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been inactive at about former rates; sales equal to 130 boxes, including Cumberland at 14c. Short Rib at 15c.@15½c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.@15¾c. Long Clear at 15¼c.@15¼c., and Short Clear at 16c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been without notable activity, opening with rather more firmness, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¼c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. for City, and 16c.@16¼c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ ℔.; also, 1,750 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February at 16c.@16½c.; March at 16½c.; April, in part, at 16¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams have been inactive since our last at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of Butter at steady rates. We quote State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c. ₱ ℔.; the receipts of to-day were 1,359 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet and weak at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were — boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔.	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔.	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ ℔.	38@40
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ ℔.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ ℔.	24@27
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ ℔.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ ℔.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ ℔.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₱ ℔.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ ℔.	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins, ₱ ℔.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₱ ℔.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₱ ℔.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₱ ℔.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ ℔.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ ℔.	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₱ ℔.	17¼@18
Fine quality State Factories, ₱ ℔.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₱ ℔.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ₱ ℔.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ ℔.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ ℔.	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ ℔.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ ℔.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ ℔.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ ℔.	20 @23
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ ℔.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factories, ₱ ℔.	6 @12

SUGARS—The offerings have been liberal, and the market has been generally quoted heavy, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 868 hhds., chiefly new and old crop Cuba at from 9¼c.@11¼c., and Martinique, part at 9½c.; also, 241 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. We quote nominally: Fair to prime Refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9½c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¾c.@11c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10¼c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in rather better request, but at reduced prices, ranging from 12¼c.@14¼c. as the extremes ₱ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Crushed, 14¼c.; Granulated, 14¼c.; Ground, 14¼c.; White A, 13¾c.; Yellow C, 12½c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also 35,000 ℔s. Stearine at 15¾c.@16¼c.; and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Is dull and drooping. Sales, 275 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 773 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool there were taken 460 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., by sail, and ¼d., by steamer, ₱ ℔.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 60 bales Hops on private terms, ₱ ℔.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning trade was brisk in horned Cattle, Sheep and Calves. Milch Cows were dull, although among those on sale there were some tidy animals, especially two small, neat Cows of the Kerry breed. Prices ranged as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17c.@18c. ₱ ℔.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₱ ℔.; second quality, 14c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.; third quality, 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. Some very rough Canada Bulls sold at 11c. ₱ ℔. Highest price, 18c. ₱ ℔.; lowest price, 11c. ₱ ℔. This day's average, 15¼c. ₱ ℔.

SALES TO-DAY.

BRIGHT & FAGAN sold 19 Michigan Steers, common Cattle, at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; also 12 Canada Bulls, rough lot, at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; also 17 Illinois, good Cattle, at 16½c. ₱ ℔.; weight 7½ cwt., and again 18 Canadas, mixed lot, common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight, 5½ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold or W. ROBBINS 31 Northern Ohio Steers and Oxen, good Cattle, at 14c.@16c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 20 light Michigan Heifers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; these were a nice tidy lot. G. W. MARTIN sold for self, 17 Ohio Steers, prime Cattle, from 16½c.@17c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; T. T. CAREY sold for self 79 Illinois fair Cattle at 13c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; a small top in this lot sold at 16c. ₱ ℔.; P. T. C. EVANS sold for A. M. LOCKRIDGE, of Putnam County, Ind., 15 prime Steers at 18c. ₱ ℔., weight 12 cwt., the five tops were sold to T. LAWRENCE, of Centre Market; also 11 common Indiana Steers at 14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; MERIT & BUCHARD sold for selves 49 Canada common Cattle at 14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for R. V. S. RAMSEY, 13 prime Steers at 17½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt.; and again for same 20 Canada, tidy Cattle, 14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. S. ULERY & CO. sold for R. R. SEYMORE 60 Ohio Steers, prime Cattle, from 17c.@18c. ₱ ℔., weight from 8 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; also, 49 Virginia Cattle, Oxen, Steers and Heifers, a rough lot, from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., average weight, 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 219 Sheep, weight 18,095 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 195 Sheep, weight 18,290 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 131 Sheep, weight 13,530 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 101 Sheep, weight 12,900 ℔s., at $6 19 ₱ cwt.; 104 Sheep, weight 18,310 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; REID & MCGRAW sold 108 Sheep, weight 8,550 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 104 Sheep, weight 8,830 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 158 Sheep, weight 12,290 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,600 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; J. KIRBY sold 150 Sheep, weight 11,940 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 24 Sheep, weight 1,850 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 140 Sheep, weight 11,510 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 87 Sheep, weight 7,910 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,400 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 69 Sheep, weight 5,180 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔. Market closed firm as above.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No fresh sales to-day. Weekly report of Sheep sold by ASBURY & LEECH for week ending Jan. 29, 1870: 2,894 Sheep, average $5 30 ₱ head. Weekly report of Sheep sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Feb. 2, 1870: 4,118 Sheep; price received, $20,425. Trade a trifle better than last week.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

METCALF & GIBBS sold 134 hogs, weight 24,370 ℔s., at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.; REID & DORMER sold 109 Hogs, weight 230 ₱ head, at 10 7-16c. ₱ ℔. Arrived to-day, 9 cars of Hogs, per Erie Railroad; 2 cars of Hogs, per Hudson Railroad, direct to slaughterers, except 1 car load. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and to-day: 894 head of Horned Cattle, 72 Cows, 998 Sheep; arrived per Hudson River Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Harlem Railroad. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Feb. 1, 1870: 2,887 head of Horned Cattle, 40 Cows, 477 Calves, 157 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market for the month of January, 1870: 44,835 Sheep, 97 Calves. Monthly report of sales effected by T. LAWRENCE, of Centre Market, for January, 1870: 64 head of horned Cattle, average weight, 850 ℔s., at an average of 16¾c. ₱ ℔., 22 head from Duchess County, balance from Ohio and Kentucky; 140 Sheep, average weight, 80 ℔s. ₱ head, average price 14c. ₱ ℔., principally Canadas.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
ANNUAL CHARITY BALL. Under the auspices of prominent ladies of New-York.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

HALL OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
CONCERT. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Mme. Salvotti, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Charles Werner and others.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A public meeting in Paris, on Tuesday night, was dissolved by the Police because a speaker compared M. OLLIVIER to Judas Iscariot ....A proposition to empower the Presidents of the French Chambers to demand an armed force to insure freedom of debate was rejected .....License has been granted to perform VICTOR HUGO'S dramas in Paris....The Paris *Patrie* says the rumored reduction of the French army is groundless....Much dissatisfaction is felt by Americans residing in Paris at the tardy delivery of their papers. Yesterday papers overdue a week, were distributed.... A Vienna dispatch says the Archduchess ELIZABETH of Austria has fled to America....Dr. DUBS has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation....Seven members of the Ecumenical Council have died and four have left since the convening of that body at Rome. Dr. DOLLINGER has received the congratulations of the University of Breslau for his protest against the dogma of infallibility....The British Treasury Department has paid £726,000 sterling for the cable between England and Germany, as the first movement in taking possession of the telegraph lines of the country....A London dispatch says a letter from a British naval officer on the coast of Africa contains a report that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER stated that he was a "non-inflationist." The Railway bills granting public lands for a road from Maine to Oregon, and extending the time for the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, were each, on motion, taken up, and, after some discussion, laid over. The Currency bill was finally disposed of. The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted, Mr. MORTON, as a compromise, allowing a change in his amendment, acted on the day before, fixing the amount of currency to be withdrawn from States having an excess at $20,000,000 instead of $13,000,000. The bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 23. The bill providing for a transfer of naval appropriations was again discussed and again laid over. Mr. HOWE made a speech in advocacy of his bill to more effectually preserve our neutral relations, referring particularly in his remarks to the present position of the Cuban question. After he had concluded, considerable discussion arose as to whether the debate on the bill should proceed further, or whether the Census bill should be taken up. No conclusion was reached, and at 4:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House Messrs. POLAND, GARFIELD and COX were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. A number of petitions were presented and several bills introduced of no particular interest. Among the resolutions was one offered by Mr. LOGAN looking to the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Two or three bills of a personal character were reported and passed. The bill establishing a uniform system of naturalization was reported and recommitted. The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the resolution in reference to American citizens imprisoned abroad for political reasons led to a long debate. No action, however, was taken on the subject, and it went over for the day. In Committee of the Whole the Senate bill for the relief of the poor in the District of Columbia, appropriating $30,000 therefor, was discussed at length, but without final action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, was reported. Among the bills introduced was one requiring the signature of a passenger, consignee or consignor to exempt public carriers from liability. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the quality of gas in New-York, also of one to charter a gas company between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets.

In the Assembly the bill to provide for the revision of the statutes was reported. The bill to change the name of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad Company, and that amending the act providing for the government of the City of New-York were passed. Bills were introduced to charter the Brooklyn Market Company, and authorizing various street improvements in that city. A bill was introduced by Mr. FREAR to reorganize the local government of New-York City, which was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Among the other bills introduced were one authorizing a public market in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York; to repeal the act of last session relating to the Erie, Hudson River, Harlem and New-York Central Railroads; to repeal the act chartering the New-York Hansom Cab Company. After debate the resolutions urging a reduction of pay and mileage of members of Congress, and the abolition of the franking privilege, were adopted.

GENERAL.

News from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans and Brownsville, represents affairs there to be gloomy, the revolution to be strengthening, and the Government unable to suppress the movements which are in progress in the States of Puebla, San Louis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro and Michoacan.

The new Army Register, corrected to Sept. 1, 1869, has just been issued by the War Department.

Patents for lands due the Oregon Central Railroad for twenty miles just completed from East Portland to Multomah County, Oregon, have been ordered by the President.

JOHN D. LANG, of Vassalborough, Me., has been appointed one of the ten Commissioners of the Indian Department under the act of April 10, 1869.

The Maine House of Representatives has directed its Committee on Legal Reform to inquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

A Convention of colored men will meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 23d inst.

A mob in Springfield, Ky., took two men accused of rape from the jail, and hanged them. In a subsequent attack the other prisoners defended themselves. One of them secured the pistol of one of the mob, and with it routed the assailants.

The Republicans of the Second Wisconsin District have nominated DAVID ATWOOD, of Madison, for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HOPKINS.

The Dominion Government is preparing an expedition to the Winnepeg region, to proceed on the opening of Spring, in boats thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, a large number of which have just been ordered.

The town of New-Haven, Conn., has voted, by 197 to 182, in favor of postponing indefinitely the question of loaning its credit to the "Air Line Railroad."

Efforts are put forth in St. Louis, Mo., to close the theatres there on Sunday night.

LOCAL.

A man named GEORGE JUDSON, who for some time past has held the position of clerk and cashier in the Brooklyn Post Office, has been arrested, charged with appropriating and converting to his own use a large amount of public money which had been intrusted to his safe keeping. The exact amount has not yet been made public.

The funeral services of JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, who died in this City Tuesday, in the 48th year of his age, will take place at the Reformed Church, Washington-square, to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The missing Wynockie children were found yesterday morning under a shelving rock, two miles from their home. The bodies were partially eaten by the crows.

In the Glasson divorce case yesterday the jury, after deliberating over an hour, were unable to agree and the Court discharged them. They stood seven for plaintiff and five for defendant.

There were 657 immigrants landed at this Port since Jan. 26, making a total of 4,284 who have arrived since the 1st ult.

The Case of Mississippi—An Opportunity for Congress.

It is understood that the Reconstruction Committee will meet to-day to take up the case of Mississippi, and to consider the bill declaring that State entitled to representation. An opportunity is now offered to Congress for retrieving the blunders it made in the treatment of Virginia, and for setting itself right before the South and the country. Virginia presented herself before Congress in good faith, asking for prompt and generous treatment at its hands. She was received, from a variety of causes which we need not now rehearse, with ill-deserved coldness, and encountered a spirit of suspicion, fault-finding and exaction totally unjustified by the facts in her case, and at variance, we believe, with the general sympathies of the country.

Mississippi now gives Congress a chance to repair this former error, so far as it can be repaired, by the display of a generous and confiding temper. This State has done all that the Reconstruction acts required it to do. It has adopted a Constitution republican in form and in spirit. Its action has been in harmony with Congressional legislation. The delegation it has chosen, both to the Senate and the House, is composed of members eligible to seats in those bodies. To all intents and purposes, it has conformed to the programme laid down by Congress as preliminary to admission, and has done so in good faith. Let Congress but meet the State by equal good faith, and with a cordial greeting, and it will relieve itself in great measure of the odium connected with its early reception of Virginia. It should take pains to show the country that it can do something else than give the cold shoulder to returning States, and that it will meet an honest compliance with its own terms in a spirit of friendship and magnanimity.

With regard to Texas, the same policy should be pursued. In this case, matters are not so far advanced as in the case of Mississippi; but the principle of cordial welcome to the full sisterhood of States is the same in both instances. In matters so grave, the question of party ought not to arise; and yet, even on grounds of party expediency, the policy of hearty greeting is the only true one. There is no better way of making Mississippi permanently Republican than to treat her with confidence; and while this recognition of good faith will strengthen the party in every Southern State, it will do so still more effectually in the Union at large.

All the guarantees that can be got are now secured. The policy of the future is to heal the war-wounds, and let the era of the "more perfect Union" begin. Since sooner or later every State will be in the full enjoyment of its rights and privileges, the sooner the better for us all. The true move for Congress is the forward move—not to wait to dole out its concessions, but to give them freely. The substantial safety of the Fifteenth Amendment renders the entire work of pledges and securities for the future as complete as human wisdom can make it. To higgle about possibilities, to contrive hypothetical cases requiring future action, is unworthy and unstatesmanlike. No foresight can provide for such minutiæ of detail, and whatever pledges or precautions have not now been secured are not worth securing.

Congress, we repeat, has now, in the cases of Mississippi and Texas, a good opportunity to act promptly and generously. It should do more than accept these States. It should make their acceptance, and the reëntry of their representatives, the occasion for a general proclamation of amnesty. Let the whole matter be settled at a single blow. Instead of peddling out pardons piecemeal any longer, let all political disabilities be struck off at once, so that the work of reconstruction may be sound and complete. If the Forty-first Congress would do this, it would make its present session forever memorable in the history of the country.

Retrenchment the Prime Duty at Washington.

There can no longer be any honest doubt as to the general sentiment of the country in favor of reduced taxation. The demand for it is plain, pointed and almost unanimous; and it is backed, too, by a public opinion as decided in this respect as it has been confiding and self-sacrificing during the war. Nor is this demand any the less patriotic, because it is somewhat peremptory in seeking relief from present burdens. It is to be hoped that Congress will meet the claims of the people in this matter in a spirit and manner befitting a subject of such paramount importance.

As a correlative question, we are glad to note that retrenchment, in a genuine and substantial form, is attracting more than ordinary public attention; because no scheme of relief can be complete into whose consideration this does not enter as a leading element. Rigorously and comprehensively applied, it will not only contribute materially to lighten the load of taxation, but add no little strength to other assurances against any possible drawbacks or contingencies of a material reduction. It is the handmaid of a wise Administration of our finances. It becomes an obligation, also, from another and more general point of view. A Government which is lavish, or even incautious in its expenditures; which uses the public money less carefully or prudently than it would private money under analogous conditions; which, in a word, does not hold itself as firmly and conscientiously bound by fixed principles of economy as any merchant or private corporation, cannot be said to be in a healthy state.

The present Administration has made satisfactory progress in reducing the working expenses of the Government. The knife has been mercilessly at work in the Departments, and a vast number of useless or dispensable branches have been lopped off. To a certain extent this policy has been carried out generally in the customs, internal revenue and other branches of the service; but nothing like so radically as under the immediate supervision of the heads of Departments and Bureaus in Washington. And yet it is clear that the same necessity for as thorough work in this behalf exists elsewhere, and that it can be as safely and advantageously done everywhere else as at the seat of Government. Anything like rigid scrutiny will reveal the fact that there still remain places filled, and well paid for out of the National Treasury, which are practical sinecures. While one such is left there should be no pause in the operation of that political surgery so healthfully exercised on the supernumerary officers in the Departments. It must be self-evident that, so long as any number of subordinate revenue officials, in this or that district, find abundant time—even after properly discharging their official duties—for the regular and almost continuous prosecution of some private business or profession; and so long as other numbers of worthy and willing men in our custom houses are consumed with *ennui* a third or fourth of their moderate business hours for want of something to do, the relations between the amount of service required and the servitors,—between the work done and the money paid for it,—need further and nicer adjustment.

The Administration has gone through the executive offices in Washington, and said, in substance, to its subordinates: "An honest day's work for a fair day's wages." That watchword, honestly spoken, has exiled the drones and parasites from the public service, and thus far saved a large amount of the people's money; and the public business is still as well, nay, better, because more conscientiously and spiritedly done. Just as soon as the same principle—excluding all extrinsic and non-essential considerations—shall be as earnestly applied to each separate Federal office throughout the country, so soon will one of the weightiest problems of retrenchment, and even of reform, in our entire civil service be practically solved.

There are limits, of course, to even the widest and most inexorable exercise of this power on the part of the Executive. Congress has a complementary and by far a less restricted part to play in this matter of national economy. And on this account its action, at the present juncture, acquires additional interest and significance. There is no reason to distrust the temper of that body, and no distrust is intended to be conveyed in saying that its duty in regard to retrenchment has a much larger range than the most critical analysis and verification, or even cutting down, of Appropriation bills—good and essential as that may be. Just now it is a fit subject of inquiry whether any of the offices existing by express terms of law, and which —even though they should be known to be superfluous—the Administration is barred by statute from laying a hand upon, can be safely dispensed with. Does the public interest really require to have kept up, in the diffused and specific form originally established, nearly the whole of that immense civil machinery instituted during the war, when many times the present amount of work was to be done, when laws enacted for the emergency were strange and complicated, and when new systems had to be built up without the help of any useful precedent? Is there in this particular direction any room for excision, simplification or consolidation? The question comes directly home to Congress, and it is due to the country that the entire ground covered by the interrogatory should be closely and courageously scanned. It is all very well to scrutinize the items of a Department estimate; but the people expect that eyes made sharp by such exercise in national economics will be quite as keen and ready to survey other fields of proper legislative enterprise.

We have only to refer once more to the matter of internal revenue to show that that question has some features of moment to the country. In the year 1866 taxation had reached its highest limit, when $309,593,273 net were collected from that source, and $7,689,700, or 2.47 per cent., were expended in its collection. In 1869 the net collections were $160,039,344, and the expenses $7,218,610. Here was a reduction of taxation of $149,554,120, or nearly 100 per cent., while the expenses of collecting were diminished only $471,090. Now, it must be borne in mind that the major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is compensation to local officers, including assistant assessors and assessors' clerks, who are paid a fixed salary, and that much of the local machinery is established by law; so that the law-making power is the only one competent to deal with it in the interest of economy. Our Revenue laws have been greatly simplified within two years; a vast number of taxable articles have been put on the free list, and the duties of assessing and collecting the remaining taxes immensely lightened. Consequently the force of officers acting under former laws should have been susceptible of a large reduction. Is Congress certain that a fair and adequate reduction has been made?

In all our large cities the system of revenue districts is still kept up, although the taxes and the labor incident to their collection have been cut down nearly one-half. In New-York City, we find seven separate establishments of this kind; in Brooklyn and its not remote environs three; in Boston two, and in most of the other populous centres more than one. It would seem that not only the interests of the country but of the revenue service itself might be promoted by consolidating those districts where the territory is so nearly contiguous and the populations so homogeneous. At all events, were such consolidation safely practicable, it would lift a yet larger burden off the popular shoulders, and aid in giving the people that respite they have so well earned by their patriotism and self-devotion during the last nine years.

How Shall the Census be Taken?

The appointment of General F. A. WALKER as Superintendent of the Census is an important step in the much-vexed census question. It is important, because, as we showed the other day, the key of the whole matter lies in the proper choice of men and the proper assignment of duties to them. A practical statistician—and General WALKER is such, being at present at the head of the Statistical Bureau in the Revenue Office—will materially aid in disentangling the hard knot into which the House has tied this whole matter. We take it for granted that the census labors of the House are substantially lost. The objections urged to its bill by Dr. SNOW, in the letter to Senator CONKLING, are enough to condemn it. The question now presented, therefore, is how to amend this bill so as to bring some order out of its chaos, and afford a rational hope of creditably taking the ninth census. The letter already spoken of presents some considerations on this point which we commend to the attention of the Senate Committee.

Manifestly, the various Departments, even as now constituted, have a sort of permanent census-taking machinery of their own, which can be used to advantage, especially since the time is now too short to obtain as large results as fit legislation at the outset would have given, and no possible aids or adjuncts are to be despised. Dr. SNOW tells us that the Departments of Agriculture and Education, for example, ought, by their own corps of observers and employes, to obtain better results in those two particulars than mere untrained enumerators of the population can achieve. And so with the Treasury statistics, which could embrace the entire subjects of finance and trade; "and the duty of obtaining information on these subjects," adds Dr. SNOW, "could not be committed to better hands." We may remark that the appointment of General WALKER as Commissioner would render it tolerably sure that this most important part of the census will not be neglected. So, in fine, by allowing all the various departments to do auxiliary work in census taking, to enter the ranks as allies, a great part of the enormous burden now imposed by the House bill will be taken off, and the question thereby much simplified.

For similar reasons, a gain may be made by employing special qualified agents, or experts, to collect certain kinds of statistics. So measureless and varied is the information required to be taken, that a single corps of enumerators, most of whom know little or nothing practically of the subjects they are required to gather information upon, will make but slow progress. Besides, these persons, being ignorant of the meaning of the questions put, will be deceived in the replies. They will be deceived both through their own ignorance and through the craft of the people whom they question. On the other hand, agents specially qualified could do double the work, in half the time, and their results would be immeasurably fuller and more accurate, because they themselves would understand the subjects of inquiry.

So, again, we are assured that public offices and institutions in various States—as prisons, reformatory institutions, hospitals, insane asylums, railway companies, educational bureaus, and so on—can furnish from their own records all the statistics desirable on many points, and much more fully and accurately than the enumerators could give them. These public bodies or institutions have carefully and deliberately reviewed these specialties, and all that is needed is to employ special qualified agents to compile from and digest their statistics for national uses.

We trust that these plain and practical suggestions will receive due attention, because the great danger now is that, with false steps in legislation, an amount of work will be thrown upon the enumerators, greater than they can possibly perform.

Reform at the Eleventh Hour.

It is to be hoped that great practical good will result, and that quickly, from the measures which have been taken for the reform of the New-York Bar. Two things are perfectly obvious—that these proceedings have not been adopted a day too soon, and that the reformers have a difficult enterprise before them. Externally there are, of course, no obstructions. The stumbling blocks will present themselves within the boundaries of the legal profession. The members of the Bar who have met to consider the need of radical changes are thoroughly in earnest, but they must know better than other people how little it would be to the interest of many of their professional brethren to see the proposed reform accomplished. A large proportion of advocates would prefer to carry on a business subject to no criticism or supervision. They are quite satisfied, if not with their present profits, at least with the way in which those profits are made. It would greatly interfere with their "connection" to compel them to conform with any code of honor save the very peculiar one which they invented for themselves, and which is based upon the ideas of their worst clients.

The Reformers will have to fight against the open opposition of some and the silent and sullen resistance of many more. But they ought not to be deterred by this prospect from endeavoring to free their profession from the dark and grievous scandal which has gathered so thickly upon it. No respectable man would voluntarily rest under the odium which is popularly associated with the New-York Bar. The public cannot rightly apportion the blame between individuals. It can only look at affairs of this kind in the mass, and from the outside. It has the best of reasons for knowing that never did Bench and Bar stand lower in the estimation of civilized mankind than the Bar and Bench of New-York City. The members who do not deserve to be involved in the general condemnation owe it to themselves to come forward and let their dissatisfaction be known. The Judges may look upon the act with displeasure; but the time is fast coming when the Bench itself will be unable to exist in its present degraded state before the torrent of indignation which is rising steadily against it.

With regard to the precise means by which the Bar is to be "purified," the members who conferred together on Tuesday did wisely to begin at the beginning. They put forward the claim that they ought to have more control over admissions to the Bar, and that the laws "which have made access to the Bar as easy as to the theatre" ought to be abolished. This touches the root of the evil. When anybody and everybody can be a member of the Bar, what distinction or honor can it confer? What security is there against the admission of unworthy and incapable men? A positive and unerring safeguard of this nature it would, of course, be very hard to devise. The Bar in all countries has contained men who were a disgrace to it. But it is quite possible to set up a partial test. A few years ago it was found that a preliminary examination kept away a very undesirable class of applicants from the English Bar. It had formerly been the custom to admit any one to an Inn of Court as a student, provided the applicant paid certain fees, and complied with certain easy conditions. But afterwards an examination was ordered before the applicant could be admitted even as a student. It was not a very severe examination; but it acted as a sort of filter, and kept out men of the very class who in this City flock to the Bar for the express purpose of making it an instrument of corruption. An extension of that system here would certainly be productive of good results. Furthermore, it is quite practicable to place in the hands of the Bar itself greater power to punish those who are bringing it to disgrace. The reformers must agree upon the exact machinery to be employed, but the end is assuredly not unattainable.

No matter upon what measures they determine, we cannot but wish them success. A noble profession has been dragged in the dust, and the injury which the public has sustained in consequence can scarcely be overestimated. A man who consults with a lawyer ought to be able to trust in his honor as thoroughly as he would in that of his physician. Every one knows that there are many members of the Bar here who are so trusted. The speakers at the meeting on Tuesday night, and the names placed upon the Committee, are examples of this higher class. But there are also lawyers occupying a high position who have sold for a mess of pottage the heritage which they ought to have preserved. They cannot barter their good names without suffering the penalty in the loss of public esteem. It is an advocate's duty to give his services in all cases which do not involve his personal dishonor; but there are members of the New-York Bar who have disregarded that limitation. The time has arrived for making them sensible of the offence they have committed. The community is at length aroused to a full perception of the dangers which menace it in consequence of a corrupt Judiciary and a depraved Bar. The bonds which hold civilized society together are going to pieces. We are living as if in a state of siege, our masters being the outcasts of every nation and people on the face of the earth. All that happens to a murderer now is to be kept in gentle confinement at the public expense. The public, we may depend upon it, will have no more of this vast abuse. Every fresh crime stirs up a deeper feeling. With civil justice it is the same. The people are weary of seeing Judges and counsel joining with chartered swindlers in one common league against law and right. It was inevitable that an end should come to so monstrous a confederation. We believe that above the din and confusion which at present engage men's attention we already discern the beginning of the end.

During the present week, while the attention of the country has been almost entirely engrossed by the honors paid to the memory of GEORGE PEABODY, its great philanthropist, the remains of two others who did the land good service in the hour of its sorest need have been committed to their final resting place. In Louisville, Ky. on Sunday, the body of General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU was committed to the earth; and in New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, that of General JOSEPH A. MOWER was laid in the grave. They had both done a warrior's work and both had done it well. When the war had closed both had aided in the reconstruction of Louisiana, and it is a curious circumstance that one died on the first anniversary of the death of the other. Their good deeds were of a different order from those of GEORGE PEABODY, but they were not less honorable to them and not less worthy of remembrance by a grateful country.

The *Tribune* says that the national debt "was reduced not quite four millions of dollars in January," and remarks upon that: "It strikes us that we don't urgently need to reduce our revenue if that is all we can pay in a month." Rather it should have asked whether it is desirable to keep up a war rate of taxation under pretence of paying off the debt, when all that we can pay off in a month is four millions of dollars? Lower the expenditure and lower the taxes, too—by that means alone will the pressure on the nation be relieved.

There appears to be no doubt about the intention of the Democrats in the Legislature to place the Police force in this City under the exclusive control of their own agents. The clever satire in *Harper's Weekly* of a recent date is likely to become merely a life-like representation of our condition. The Republican Commissioners are to be swept away, and then the Commissioners (all Democratic) are to be enforced to "remove without cause the Superintendent of Police, the Captains, Sergeants, &c." An excellent arrangement. We hope the Republicans who were too lazy to go to the polls at the last election will like it when they see how it works.

One point which the public will wish to have cleared up, in connection with the Hudson-street murder, is, whether or not the murderer possesses "political influence." We are much afraid that he does—that he has enjoyed the distinction of being a "shoulder hitter," "ballot-box stuffer," or some other responsible official under the Democratic flag. For the *World* spoke of him yesterday as the "*poor*, drunken fellow REYNOLDS, who, while in a state of worse than beastly intoxication, murdered WILLIAM TOWNSEND"—not "poor" WILLIAM TOWNSEND, be it observed. Sergeant M. TUCK, who arrested the prisoner, testified before the Coroner that REYNOLDS was only "*slightly* under the influence of liquor at the time." But even if the plea put forward by the *World* could be substantiated, is it to be accepted as a justification for murder? Is every drunken man to be licensed to take a human life? If that once came to be understood we should very soon have more murdered men in the City than the graveyards could hold, for drunkenness is not at all an uncommon vice nowadays.

For the third time during his present expedition, an authoritative report is made as to the death of the great African explorer, Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The present story is the most horrible of the three, inasmuch as it announces that he has been burned as a wizard. There is, perhaps, no living man whose movements are at this moment regarded with so much solicitude by every nation in the civilized world as the illustrious Scottish traveler, and it would be inexpressibly sad, if after surmounting perils and hardships almost without example in modern travel, the intrepid pioneer were found to have succumbed to a fate so dreadful. Let us hope that it may prove to be no better founded than the rumors which have preceded it.

Nothing has yet been done towards the removal of the colossal nuisance in Fifth-avenue. The miserable "pavement" is splitting asunder in fresh places almost every hour, as if a volcano stood beneath it. Horses fall in the yawning chasms, and wayfarers sink in mud over their ankles. When is the disgrace to be removed from the City? Can the Common Council, which brought us into trouble, do nothing towards carrying us out of it?

There has been no truer remark made in Congress this session than that of a Representative on the question of reducing the taxation. He said that it was not in any sense an issue involving the fidelity of Republicans to their party. We have insisted upon this over and over again, but there are those who are still anxious to make a party question of it. They commit a great mistake, if only for the reason that the bulk of the people is in favor of the course Mr. DAWES and others have advocated. Even General BUTLER cannot excommunicate the nation. We see that the Administration itself is not agreed in reference to the finances. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury do not by any means recommend the same measures to the people. The subject ought to be discussed upon its merits, without the introduction of threats towards individual members.

M. OLLIVIER has been well chosen by the French Emperor to deal with the combative spirits of the Legislative Body—he is combative himself, and shows much science in his way of thrusting and parrying. He and GAMBETTA had an hour of "breathing exercise" the other day in the usual parliamentary French style. GAMBETTA had said the Minister only needed common sense to avoid an outbreak, and OLLIVIER had retorted that GAMBETTA only needed a shade of patriotism. When the *Gazette* report appeared next day, the Minister's retort had the additional words, *and conscience*. This deadly pass was too much for GAMBETTA, who "trusted he had a concience;" and so that vivid interpellation followed in the Chamber, punctuated with sensations, approbations, exclamations and agitations. No doubt it is a piece of good policy to encourage those explosions in the Legislature, since they satisfy a French necessity and act as "safety valves" for the State engine.

The Dominion of Canada enters early upon the career of glory which older communities would be glad enough to let alone. The Winnepegians are, it seems, to be proceeded against in the Spring, and flat-bottomed boats are to be constructed for the purpose of inland navigation of a warlike character. On the other hand, it is said that RIEL is captured, and that the disputed territory is simply handed back to the Hudson Bay Company to hold for the present. Perhaps the rumor of coming troubles had to do with the leader's capture, and in this way both stories may be strictly true. The whole affair betrays incompetence somewhere. The Company were induced, somewhat against their will, to sell their hunting grounds, and should have taken care to ascertain that the transfer could be peaceably completed. And the Canadian Government ought to have found out, before they sent him, whether the new Governor was acceptable or not to the people.

There have not been wanting prophecies that the only settlement possible for distracted Spain would be found in the elevation of General PRIM to the supreme control of the country. The names of King, President and Dictator have all been mentioned as his probable future title, and reasons may be fairly given why they may be not improperly used. Certainly PRIM does hold Spain in his grasp to-day, and while he disclaims ambition, nothing can be done against his will. The process of King selection is, of course, duly proceeded with, and name after name is presented. But none suit, and the range of choice is nearly exhausted. When the advocates of a monarchy for Spain have got to the end of their list of candidates, then comes the question—is there, then, to be a republic? By all means, PRIM may reply—with him at the head of it. What difference does it make what he chooses to call himself? PRIM is shrewd, and knows the relative value of substance and shadow.

We wish a memorial similar to that just presented to the Massachusetts Legislature for reform in prison management, could be urged upon the attention of lawmakers in every State of the Union. This memorial protests against the present horrible huddling of prisoners of all ages, natures, temperaments and degrees of crime into the same penal institutions—a process in which the comparatively innocent become trained and instructed by the hardened and hopeless. Without a careful classification of prisoners, say the memorialists, all influences and efforts for reformation will be thwarted; and we believe with them that the State in undertaking to "reform" prisoners, often by its carelessness or ignorance in this respect only pens them up in nurseries of vice and crime. The petitioners make a special point of asking for entirely separate prisons for female convicts, "under the charge of judicious and philanthropic women, subject to the advice of a board of men and women of known judgment and ability." This recommendation is based on the belief that a total separation of men from women is hardly practicable in prisons where both sexes are inmates, while, in many cases, the persons assigned to take charge of female convicts are utterly unfit for their work. It seems to us that on every possible ground—propriety, justice, humanity and even economy—this separation of female convicts into prisons specially designed for them is desirable. We believe that there they could be inspired with the aim to live honorable and virtuous lives, as they now never can be. They would at least have their self-respect appealed to, and the means as well as the motives for improvement would be more effectual.

To-day we are able to announce that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by the required number of States. Yesterday both Houses of the Legislature of Georgia recorded their votes by decisive majorities in its favor, and thus completed the list of twenty-eight States necessary. Nebraska and Texas are yet to record their votes in its favor; but these although gratifying, are not necessary. The States which have declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and that the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," are:

Alabama,
Arkansas,
Connecticut,
Florida,
Georgia,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Iowa,
Kansas,
Louisiana,
Maine,
Massachusetts,
Michigan,
Minnesota,
Mississippi,
Missouri,
Nevada,
New-Hampshire,
New-York,
North Carolina,
Ohio,
Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island,
South Carolina,
Vermont,
Virginia,
West Virginia,
Wisconsin.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PAREPA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

Our neighbors of Brooklyn will have an opportunity next Tuesday at their Academy of Music to hear the excellent Parepa English Opera Troupe in WALLACE'S "Maritana." The company afterwards are to continue their travels in the country, and will return to the Metropolis in time to open for a season at the New-York Academy of Music on March 14. They will then bring out "The Marriage of Figaro," "Der Freischutz," and other operas—all in English, of course—not previously included here in their repertory.

"WILLIAM TELL" AT THE ACADEMY.

"William Tell" was better sung last night at the Academy than on any occasion that we have heard it here. To our surprise, Signor LEFRANC was in fine voice, and his *Arnoldo* was received with immense satisfaction. Both as regards evenness of quality and facile success in the more striking achievements that always move his audience to enthusiasm, Signor LEFRANC was at his highest pitch of excellence; and although a sympathetic ear, accustomed to his singing, could undoubtedly detect here and there traces of fatigue, they could not be said to mar the general effect of his performance. Mme. BRIOL was likewise at her best in *Matilde*, and well deserved the hearty applause she received. Signor REYNA was very good as *William Tell*, and so was Mlle. LAMI as *Jemmy*. The choruses were prompt and strong, and the orchestra, if at times a little too noisy, was otherwise nearly all that could be wished. Nothing indeed was wanted but the expected presence of Prince ARTHUR to complete the satisfaction of a well-filled house, and to round off in conformity with the general hope one of the most brilliant evenings of the opera season. On Friday the public are promised "Masaniello."

ORGAN RECITAL.

The third of the organ recitals which Mr. S. P. WARREN is giving in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, took place yesterday afternoon. Miss NETTIE STERLING assisted Mr. WARREN, and her rich contralto voice was enjoyed by all present. Of the organ music, a prelude in A minor by KREBS brought out some wonderful pedal playing, while an air and variations in A flat by THIELL—an exceedingly brilliant piece—displayed very well the organist's complete command of his instrument. But the gems of the programme were a canon in A by FISCHER, and the andante movement of a sonata in E flat by FINK; the latter, for sweetness and beauty, could hardly be excelled. The date of the next recital is not yet announced.

MR. LEVY'S CONCERT.

The farewell concert of Mr. J. LEVY occurs at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. The wonderful playing of Mr. LEVY will no doubt carry away, as usual, the audience, while calmer but no less genuine pleasure will be afforded by the very finished performance of Mlle. MEHLIG, on the piano, and by the vocal and instrumental contributions of half a score of esteemed artists.

Prince Arthur's Movements Yesterday.

Prince ARTHUR arose at his customary hour yesterday morning, notwithstanding his dissipation of the previous night, and took a morning ride in the Park. Returning at about noon he proceeded to the residence of Mr. A. T. STEWART, where he was entertained at lunch. He then inspected Mr. STEWART'S new house, and paid a visit to his retail store. He then returned to the Brevoort House, and soon after set out on his usual afternoon tramp. He dined and spent the evening with Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL. To-day he will be taken in charge by General MCDOWELL, and visit the fortifications of the harbor. He dines with Mr. BELMONT, and in the evening goes to the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Currency Bill in the Senate—The Poor of the District—The Finances—Senator Chandler's Position—The Gold Panic Investigation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate passed the Currency bill to-day substantially as indicated in these dispatches last night, namely: Going back to the original proposition to add forty-five millions of dollars to the national currency, and to withdraw from the North and East twenty instead of thirteen millions. The South and West thus get sixty-five millions under the proposed redistribution. The twenty millions is not, however, to be distributed until the forty-five millions is exhausted. The section authorizing the establishment of coin banks passed by a tie vote. Banks are to deposit United States bonds to an amount not exceeding eighty per cent. of the par value of such bonds.

THE WASHINGTON POOR.

The House wasted nearly the whole session to-day in discussing in Committee of the Whole the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the poor of the District. The Democrats seized the occasion to make buncombe speeches and to utter reflections and imputations upon the colored people in this District. A rather ridiculous and somewhat funny speech was made by Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, who evidently represents the Bourbon County district; being asked from the Republican side to yield for a question, he responded, with mock gravity, that he really believed that had the gentlemen on the other side been present when the Saviour delivered His sermon on the mount, they would have interrupted him and asked him to yield for a question. General SLOCUM got a shot at the Navy Department by moving an amendment that the same amount be appropriated for the relief of the families of the men thrown out of work at the navy yards by the recent order. Some sparring followed about the Navy Department expenditures, in which Sunset COX charged that the Navy Department had spent a whole year's appropriation in seven months, and Mr. DAWES volunteered the opinion that the expenditures were unwise. Happily it was only his opinion, so it didn't prove much of a sop to the Democrats, who are sitting at Mr. DAWES' feet to catch the crumbs of comfort which he scatters so freely. Finally, the House adjourned without final action, the question pending being whether this expenditure should be made under the direction of Mayor BOWEN's city government or the Provident Aid Society, there being a great deal of opposition to the present municipal organization here. This was all there was of moment in the House to-day.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON THE FINANCES.

Senator CHANDLER's position on the question of inflation has been incorrectly stated in these dispatches. His amendment to the Currency bill on Monday, to increase the amount of national bank circulation by fifty-five millions in addition to the forty-five millions to take the place of the three per cents, was accompanied with the expressed purpose of withdrawing fifty-five millions of greenbacks. Mr. CHANDLER is not in favor of inflation in any shape.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator SHERMAN hopes to be able to report the Funding bill to-morrow. A special meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow to finish its consideration. The main features of the proposition were given in these dispatches on Tuesday morning.

THE GOLD PANIC.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined Mr. COLLENDER, the National Bank Examiner of New-York, who made the examination of the Tenth National Bank immediately after the collapse of the Gold Ring; Mr. BARTLETT, Private Secretary to Secretary BOUTWELL; one or two messengers from the Treasury, and two telegraph operators, one each from the Franklin and Western Union Telegraph lines, the latter with reference to the precise time and manner in which the order of the Secretary to sell four millions of gold was sent to the Sub-Treasurer at New-York on the 24th of September. The evidence is said to show that it was sent, delivered, and the contents known publicly in the street, within twenty minutes from the time the order was written by Mr. BOUTWELL. The operators from New-York will be summoned to verify still more closely all facts about the delivery.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Mrs. REVELS, the wife of the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, was in the Senate gallery to-day, while her husband occupied a seat on one of the sofas on the floor. Messrs. SUMNER and TIPTON proceeded to the gallery and were introduced to Mrs. REVELS by GEORGE T. DOWNING, the oysterman.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. HOWE tried to convert Mr. SUMNER and others in the Senate, to-day, to his notions on neutrality and international obligations. He was listened to with a great deal of attention during the delivery of his speech on the bill to repeal the second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act of 1818. Mr. CARPENTER endeavored to obtain the floor to follow on the same subject, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The question of the abolition of the franking privilege will probably be brought up in the Senate in a week or ten days. The total abrogation of the law on the subject is by no means as certain to pass in the Senate as many people suppose.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The bill of the House in relation to the census was taken up in the Senate this afternoon for a few minutes but received no consideration, it having been laid aside informally to enable progress to be made on other measures. It comes up to-morrow as the unfinished business. The only prediction safe to make on the subject is that the Senate will not pass the House bill.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial of the citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., for an appropriation of $10,000 by the Government to improve the harbor at that port; also, a petition of the veterans of the war of 1812, of Monroe County, N. Y., for pensions to the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812. The petitions were appropriately referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CHANDLER, in correction of a statement in the Washington correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday, explained that he had been classed among the inflationists of the currency when he had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he vote to inflate the currency to the amount of a single dollar.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in regard to the resignation of Judges in certain cases, with a recommendation for its indefinite postponement; also, with an amendment to the bill to establish the office of Associate Justice of the Eastern District of Texas.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, Mr. STEWART's bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States (Indians not taxed excepted) shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

SEC. 2. That any person, who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the "act to protect all persons in the [illegible]

RAILWAY BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. After debate it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate took up the bill to extend until Feb. 1, 1875, the time for the completion of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad through the District of Columbia. This also was discussed for a short time and then laid over.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency bill was then taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were then separately voted upon and adopted.

Mr. MORTON submitted an amendment, in the nature of a compromise, to fix the amount of currency authorized by the bill at $45,000,000, and that $20,000,000 instead of $13,000,000 may be taken from the States having an excess of circulation after the others had been exhausted.

Other amendments were rejected.

A motion to strike from the bill the fourth, fifth and sixth sections, which authorize banks on a coin basis, was lost by a tie vote—yeas 29, nays 29.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 39, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Fenton, Fowler, Hamilton, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Saulsbury, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Vickers—23.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY AND CUBA.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill recently introduced by him more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

The bill repeals certain sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going abroad for that purpose, and prohibits American shipbuilders from being concerned in building, fitting out or equipping vessels designed to cruise against any foreign Power with whom we are at peace.

Mr. CONKLING said he understood the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) and others desired to be heard upon this bill, and as he was desirous of calling up the Census bill, he proposed the Senate should determine upon that course of procedure which would be preferable.

Considerable discussion ensued, and without affording any understanding upon the subject, the Senate, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. POLAND, GARFIELD and COX as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Messrs. REEVES and STARKWEATHER—For the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. KELLOGG—From the Meriden Cutlery Company, the Middletown Tool Company, and the Hubbard Hardware Company, against an increase of duty on steel.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—From the Norwich Lock Manufacturing Company, for the same purpose, and from the shipbuilders of Noank and Mystic, Conn., for legislation in aid of commercial and shipbuilding interests.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For prize money for the capture of the rebel steamer *Florida*, at Bahia, Oct. 7, 1864.

Mr. CLARK presented a memorial of the Kansas Legislature in favor of a readjustment of the apportionment of representation in the several States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1869, extending time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Referred.

Mr. TAFFE introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Referred.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to dispose of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach of storms. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the jurisdiction of the General Government over Sandy Hook and the neck of land extending for several miles above the horseshoe between Sandy Hook Bay and the Shrewsbury River, and calling for a copy of the agreement between the War Department and the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company, giving right of way over Government property. Adopted.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution

Declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence; that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies, and control a large portion of the island, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons, if any, exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the United States Government as a belligerent.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs as follows:

By Mr. JUDD—To enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the case of E. DIEKLMAN, a subject of the King of Prussia. The bill was passed.

By Mr. WILLARD—Authorizing Lieutenant Commander W. R. KIRKLAND, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France. Which was passed.

By Mr. SWANN—Authorizing Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. Which was passed.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Recommitted.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship *Wyoming*. Recommitted.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. SWAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the treatment of American citizens in the prisons of Great Britain for political offences, made a report, closing with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in the jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

The report states that while expressing no opinion on the truth or falsity of the statements brought to the notice of the Committee, the Committee deems it its duty to express cordial sympathy in the subject of the resolution so far as to coöperate in the endeavor to procure the fullest information on the facts involved, not only as a duty of Christian charity, but of obligation to adopted citizens. The Government should require, whenever occasion arises, a measure of international right as well as justice, that no American citizen, whether native or naturalized, shall be subjected to in any country or by any people, without prompt and ample reparation.

Mr. SWANN addressed the House in support of the resolution.

Mr. COX, who had offered the original resolution, also addressed the House. He asked no hurried, or indignant, or indecorous action, only the representation by this Government in the spirit of comity, and in the interest of civilization and humanity.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, followed on the same side.

Mr. WILLARD spoke on the opposite side of the question, declaring that any identifying the Government with the Fenian organization was unwise and untimely, and below the dignity of the House.

The morning hour expired, and the further consideration of the subject went over until the next morning hour.

THE DISCHARGED NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Mr. BANKS asked the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state whether that Committee had considered any measure for the relief of the large number of mechanics discharged from the navy yards in various parts of the country.

Mr. DAWES replied that a bill for that purpose was before the Committee, and would probably be reported to-morrow morning after a conference with the Navy Department.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POOR.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and took up the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the poor of the District of Columbia, allowing $10,000 of condemned army clothing to be distributed, and assigning storehouses in Judiciary-square to the Women's Christian Association to give employment to indigent women. The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs. COOK, MAYNARD and INGERSOLL explaining and advocating it; Messrs. SWANN and LAWRENCE taking the ground that the people of the District should maintain their own poor; and Mr. LOGAN arguing that the proper mode of relief was not to appropriate money—to be used, perhaps, for election purposes—but to authorize the Secretary of War to issue daily rations to the poor.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment to carry out his views, and in the course of his remarks said that if the aristocratic people of Washington would devote to charitable purposes the money spent in fashionable receptions and personal ornaments, they would not need to ask Congress to maintain their poor.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and LAWRENCE offered amendments to authorize the Municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown to levy a tax for the support of their poor, and Mr. SLOCUM offered an amendment to give $30,000 to those poor persons recently deprived of employment in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. KNOTT argued that a large proportion of the proposed pensioners on the bounty of Congress were [illegible] by physicians [illegible] no more objects of charity than the [illegible] of the House. And further, that [illegible] the money might be doled out in charity [illegible] inevitably have a political effect, [illegible] would tend to draw to this District hundreds of [illegible] from the States who would be voters to [illegible] the resident citizens.

Messrs. SLOCUM and COX made some remarks about the discharge of mechanics from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the latter saying that the Navy Department had spent in seven months the appropriation intended to cover the year.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know exactly why so many men had been thrown out of employment in two bureaus of the Navy Department, but he apprehended it arose from the desire to put into commission a larger number of ships than ever before, and from the consequent employment of a greater number of men than usual. He supposed the whole thing lay in the employment of too many men in the early part of the year, rather than extending it over the whole year.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes; just before an election.

Mr. DAWES—I do not understand anything of that kind.

Mr. RANDALL—Well, it is the fact.

The discussion was further continued in behalf of the bill by Messrs. COOK, TWITCHELL, HAMILTON, of Florida, and SARGENT; in favor of Mr. LOGAN's amendment by Mr. BOYD, and against the bill and amendment by Mr. MORGAN, the latter charging that the Secretary of the Navy had, by an order of that officer dated May 23, 1866, without the authority of Congress, increased by one-third the pay of the navy officers, which increase had taken from the Treasury, from 1866 to 1869, $3,763,981.

Mr. DAWES explained that Congress had, by subsequent appropriation, legalized that order, but admitted in answer to a question by Mr. MORGAN that he for one did not know at the time such an appointment was made that it was to be applied to that purpose.

Mr. ELA closed the discussion by an appeal in behalf of the poor of the District, and then the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. SLOCUM's amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 84.

Mr. LAWRENCE's amendment was rejected by a vote of 64 to 76.

Mr. LOGAN's amendment for the issuing of rations by the War Department, leaving the other portions of the bill for clothing, &c., as in the original, was agreed to by 77 to 58.

The Committee then rose, and the House, without disposing finally of the bill, at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

The Currency Bill as Passed.

The following is the Currency bill as passed by the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to the national banking associations, in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1864. But a new apportionment of the circulation hereinbefore provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the previous month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to secure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption give notice to the holders thereof by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require. Provided that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That upon the deposit of any United State bonds bearing interest, payable in gold, with the Treasury of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the National Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount 80 per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them upon presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 5. That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section 4 of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which, at the time of such payments, shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes, as provided in the preceding section, shall be subjected to all the requirements and provisions of the National Currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to $300,000,000. The first clause of section 32, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the City of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the City of New-York; and the last clause of section 32, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par, provided that in applying the provisions the provisions and requirements of said act to the bank, ing associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 7. That to secure a better circulation of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata* share, as herein set forth, and the circulation in this section authorized shall within one year, if required, be withdrawn as herein provided from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, but the amount to be so withdrawn shall not exceed $20,000,000. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State, and the amount to be retired by each bank in accordance with this section, and shall, when circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000, in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing one-third of their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding *pro rata* with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in the States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by the act until the full amount of twenty millions herein provided for shall be withdrawn, and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, and so as to equalize the distribution of such circulation among such States and Territories upon the basis provided by this act; and upon the failure of such bank to return the amount so required within ninety days after said requisition, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice in a newspaper published in Washington City and New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so much of the notes of such bank as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required from it, and shall pay the balance to such banks, provided, that no circulation shall be withdrawn from States having an excess until after the forty-five millions granted in the first section, have been taken up.

A Barroom Fight—Reddy the Blacksmith almost Killed.

At the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, within a stone's throw of the Police Headquarters, and but little further from the Eighth Precinct Station House, is a basement saloon known as Florences, which has been for a long time a resort for thieves, all perfectly well known to the Police. This den was last night the scene of a recontre in which Reddy the Blacksmith was placed, if not permanently, at least for many weeks to come, beyond the possibility of doing any harm of any kind whatever. "Reddy" was drunk, and as usual, when in this condition, was quarrelsome. His propensity had ample opportunity, for there were other thieves at hand who were also drunk and equally ready for a fight. Under this conjunction of circumstances a fight speedily began and was as speedily ended, by "Reddy" being laid bleeding and insensible on the floor by a blow from a huge glass, which laid open his forehead, and a fearful cut upon the left hand with which he caught a fragment of the glass as he fell. There was an immediate stampede of the thieves, and "Reddy" was found by the Police an inanimate mass of blood-stained flesh. He was carried to the Eighth Precinct Station House. Captain MCDERMOTT summoned a surgeon with all possible haste, and by reason of his diligence there is great danger that "Reddy" will eventually recover. He will not, however, soon be a terror to the streets again, as he was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The Police did not make an arrest, nor even discover the name of the benefactor of the City; but it was subsequently rumored that the person entitled to the distinction is one JIMMY HAGGERTY, an ominous bird of passage having a permanent nest in Philadelphia, whither he has probably already flown.

Arrival of the Steamship Eagle.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Jan. 29, arrived at this port last night. Her news, though interesting, is not important. She brings some particulars of the disaster to General PUELLO.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Freedom of Debate in the French Chambers—Delay in Delivering American Journals—The English Government Telegraph—Another Startling Rumor Regarding Dr. Livingstone.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In the Corps Legislatif today the proposition of M. GREVY that the President of the Chambers have the right to demand an armed force when necessary to insure the freedom of their deliberations, was debated. MM. JULES FAVRE and EMMANUEL ARAGO made speeches, in which they recalled the fact that a similar demand was made in the Chambers ten days before the *coup d'état* of 1851, but was then rejected. After an exciting debate the proposal of M. GREVY was defeated by a vote of 217 against 43.... The Government has begun to make the much-talked prefectoral changes; but so far the removals and appointments have been of little importance....License has been given for the performance of VICTOR HUGO's drama in this city....A public meeting was dissolved by the authorities last night because one of the speakers compared M. OLLIVIER to Judas Iscariot.... The *Patrie* to-day alludes to the rumors about an expected reduction in the army and navy, and asserts that it has reason to believe that they are without foundation. It expresses the opinion that the present military and naval forces of the country are not too large....Files of American journals due here over a week ago were distributed to their subscribers this afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to the provisions of the act of Parliament, empowering the Government to take possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom, the Treasury Department yesterday paid £726,000 sterling for the cable connecting England with Germany, by way of the Island of Nordeney...... The *Globe*, correcting a statement made by the *Times*, says the objections to treaties with China are confined to doubts about the faithful observance of their stipulations by the Chinese.... A letter has been received here from Captain COCHRANE, of the Royal Navy, commanding the *Petrel*, stationed on the African coast. He reports that Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated African traveler, had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The faculty of the University of Breslau have congratulated Dr. DOLLINGER on his opposition to the declaration of Papal infallibility.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Since the assembling of the Council seven of its members have died, and four have left the city.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—In the Cortes to-day Señor CASTELLAR made an effective speech against the payment of the clergy by the State.

CUBA.

The Feeling Over the Killing of Castanon—Another Version of the Affair—Castanon the Agressor.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The funeral of CASTANON took place at noon to-day. The procession which followed the remains to the grave occupied two hours in passing a given point, and is considered the largest of the kind ever seen in this city. Captain-General DE RODAS announces in a public order to-day that he will take the children of the deceased under his special protection. The assassination of CASTANON continues to be the general topic of discussion....At Matanzas, last night, the volunteers, excited by the Castanon affair, assembled in the square in front of the Governor's Palace and called for ACEVEDO and HERNANDEZ, who were imprisoned for having concealed arms in their houses. The volunteers made loud threats and fired their muskets in the air. The Governor came forward and made a tranquilizing speech, but firmly refused to deliver up the prisoners. The volunteers lingered in the plaza until morning, when they dispersed without doing further mischief....The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Dr. HODA, a prominent Cuban, telegraphed to Key West to ascertain if it was true that CASTANON, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, had been cowardly assassinated by Cubans, as reported, and received the following reply:

KEY WEST, Feb. 2.

To J. J. Hoda, New-Orleans:

Untrue. CASTANON slapped Cuban's face. Adversary fired, killing him.

MEXICO.

Gloomy Aspect of Affairs—The Revolution Gaining Strength—The Perils of Civil War Impending.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—News from Mexico, *via* Brownsville, represents that the revolutionary party in Mexico is daily growing in strength. Generals MACIAS, ZAREQUI, ESPINOSA, DAVILLE, and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels. The Vera Cruz *Esperanza* says: "The situation of Mexico grows worse every day, and even those who seemed to have more confidence in the future, now bow down their heads under the weight of a bitter disappointment. No means can be found to avert the storm which threatens to sink our unfortunate country in the horrors of a civil war. The revolution has broken out in the States of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Querretaro, and Michoacan, and in vain the Government attempts to overcome it with its troops."

GEORGIA.

Reorganization of the Legislature Completed—Ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—The General Assembly received a message from the Governor, including correspondence with General TERRY, in which he (General TERRY) acknowledges the Governor's notification of the organization of the General Assembly, and informs the Governor that both Houses are now properly organized for the purpose of assenting to and complying with the conditions imposed by Congress for the restoration of the State to its original relations with the nation. The Governor reviews the action of the old organization in expelling the colored members, and quotes the several acts of Congress relative to the reconstruction of the late rebel States. He also reviews General TERRY's report of Aug. 14, and the action and report to Congress of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the credentials of JOSHUA HILL, Senator elect from Georgia. He recapitulates facts covering the political history of the State from the adoption of the act of March 2, 1867, declaring that until the people of a rebel State are admitted to representation in Congress, the Civil Government that exists shall be provisional only, subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Up to this time that right, reserved by Congress, has never been withdrawn, nor has it expired through any legal act of Georgia. The Governor recommends the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and concludes with a desire for the good of the whole people and the hope that a citizen's worth may be determined by his own efforts, neither advanced nor retarded by birth, color, religion or politics.... The House ratified the Fourteenth Amendment unanimously, and the Fifteenth by a vote of 89 to 24. The Senate ratified both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by a vote of 27 to 10. Both Houses adjourned until the 14th inst.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.—The workmen employed on the BARNARD and MCGOWAN's canal-deepening contract, between this city and the summit, this morning struck for higher wages. They demand $2. The strikers number about 400.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 2.—Judge MORRISON this morning decided not to interfere with the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in the Gould extradition case, so the prisoner stands committed for extradition.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The office of the Black River Railroad Company at this place was entered by burglars last night. Bonds to the amount of $80,000 were taken; but they are worthless, as the signatures were not on them. The thieves also took $30 in currency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against PERRY FULLER, late Collector, and his associates, W. C. Gray, F. A. De Wolf, Robert S. Sproute, W. A. West and Marks Dinklespiel. Five affidavits have been made, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the revenue.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The Washington House, on Main-street, with most of the furniture, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $25,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 2.—A young man named JOHN GORMAN, an engineer at the Lehigh Rolling Mill, was caught in the belting this afternoon, and drawn over the shaft, crushing him into a shapeless mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—BOURNE GLEASON, well known to the older residents of this city, and who had lived a sort of hermit life for several years in a house on Plantation-street, was found dead in his bed last night.

HARTFORD, Feb. 2.—The receipts of the several insurance companies of Hartford during the year 1869 for premiums were $8,881,626. The receipts in 1868 were a little over eight millions, the increase during the last year being over half a million.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—JAMES and JOHN MCASSEY, who were arrested here to-day for pension frauds, formerly resided in Oswego.

THE TOWNSEND TRAGEDY.

No Abatement of Public Indignation.

Another Interview with Reynolds—"If He is Sorry, He Don't Know It"—Further Aid for the Townsend Family.

The public sentiment of horror and indignation so signally evoked by the wanton murder of TOWNSEND the grocer, in Hudson-street, does not appear to be in any degree abated throughout the City. The crime formed one of the principal topics of conversation, and the course of the TIMES in connection therewith was generally commended. The universal expression of opinion was that the crime of murder must be sternly and promptly dealt with, else no man was safe. Citizens speaking of the Townsend murder were unanimous in the opinion that if such crimes were to go unpunished, human life would be imperiled, for the murderous hand of some ruffian might be raised, before the day expired, against their own lives.

A singular instance of the ruffianly element was to be noticed in the City Hall Park yesterday forenoon, when a drunken rowdy rampaged around the Park, deliberately jostling unoffending citizens who happened in his path. At each rencontre the ruffian sought to fasten a quarrel upon his intended victims, which was generally avoided by them through a quick retreat. The bully staggered about for over half an hour, when he met his match, for rudely pushing against a citizen who was evidently unaccustomed to such amusements, the latter retorted by quietly knocking his assailant down. The fellow regained his feet with a ludicrous air of astonishment on his face, and disappeared in the crowd on Broadway.

REYNOLDS, THE MURDERER.

One of the TIMES representatives visited the Tombs Prison yesterday, and through the courtesy of Warden STACOM, was admitted to cell No. 71, occupied by JOHN REYNOLDS *alias* Sylvester Bream. As the iron door was locked behind the TIMES visitor REYNOLDS appeared pleased to see him, and rose from his mattress with an air of relief. The cell is a bare and comfortless one and the prisoner sat conning the pictures in an old and torn copy of *Harper's Magazine*, left by the previous occupant. Who this occupant had been was easily seen by the following memorandum penciled on the rough wall:

"OWEN CLARK has been Confined for 5 months In This Cell Held for Been Accessory to the murder of his sister BRIDGET WOODS Whom was killed by her husband JAMES WOODS. WOODS is his name."

Taking his seat on the bed, our reporter inquired if REYNOLDS wished to make any statement or find his friends. If so, the visitor would do all he could to help him. The following conversation then took place:

REPORTER—JACK, you said on Monday that your real name was SYLVESTER BREAM. Is that the truth?

PRISONER—Yes, you may rely on that.

REPORTER—And you came from the County of Louth, Ireland, as you told me?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir, that's the truth.

At this moment one of the keepers appeared at the cell door with a new visitor.

KEEPER—See here, REYNOLDS, we want you a moment.

PRISONER, (stepping to the door)—Well!

KEEPER—Don't you recollect me?

PRISONER, (with a smile)—No.

KEEPER—Yes you do, and I know you. We had you here before. No answer.

VISITOR—My man, what motive could you have had in killing that poor fellow with so many children?

PRISONER—I don't know.

KEEPER—I didn't do you any harm?

PRISONER—Oh. no, I guess not.

VISITOR—Ain't you sorry for what you've done?

PRISONER—I don't know.

KEEPER—Well, you're the queerest specimen I ever saw, to say that.

VISITOR—You cannot be human when you say you're not sorry for this murder.

PRISONER—I guess so, but I'm not sorry that I know of.

VISITOR—You're in a bad scrape young man.

PRISONER (anxiously)—What do you think they'll do with me?

VISITOR—That's for a jury to decide.

These two men then disappeared, and another visitor stopped at the door, attracted by the name on the slate overhead.

SECOND VISITOR—JACK, why did you take the name of REYNOLDS? That's an American name. I see by the TIMES you say you are an Irishman.

PRISONER—It's a good enough one.

VISITOR—Have you any relatives in this country?

PRISONER—Yes, one in Massachusetts.

REPORTER—What is his name?

PRISONER (after a long silence,)—I don't see what good that will do me.

Finding that REYNOLDS was still stubborn, a signal was given and the cell door opened. Subsequently a gentleman called at the cell and informed REYNOLDS that he was a partner in the firm dealing in bottles where the prisoner said he worked under the name of JOHN O'BRIEN. This visitor seemed to have no difficulty in recognizing the culprit, and stated that there were two O'BRIENS in his employ at the time, and he had come to see which of them was the murderer, finding it to be the shortest. He verified that portion of REYNOLDS' statement as published in the TIMES, and offered to assist the prisoner in any way he could, even to engage counsel for his defence. Even this proffered kindness failed to melt the stubborn heart of REYNOLDS, and he refused to be at all communicative to his new-found friend. The keepers of the prison look upon him as a great curiosity, accustomed as they are to the idiosyncracies of criminals of the most depraved class.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.

Subscription lists for the family of the murdered man have been quietly circulated in various parts of the City, and a large amount has been collected. The following subscriptions have been received at this office: E. H. Coster, $5; Cash, $1; E. M., $5.

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

Additional Particulars of Dixon's Arrest—Statement of the Murderer.

As was yesterday stated, JOHN DIXON, the self-confessed murderer of DAVID SISCO, was arrested on the Sterling Railroad, on Monday night, by two men named AKERS and MORGAN, who, stimulated by the promised reward of $200, had joined in the pursuit. On Tuesday morning his captors took him, bound with ropes, to Bloomingdale, where, that afternoon, he was taken over to the church in which the funeral of his victim was in progress. The coffin was opened and DIXON was directed to look upon the corpse, which he did in a cool, critical way, as if to scrutinize the wounds he had inflicted. A constable then started with the prisoner for Paterson, but on the road the Sheriff met them, and to his charge DIXON was transferred. AKERS and MORGAN, his captors, came on with them to Paterson, and by 8 o'clock their man was safely lodged in jail. An examination was shortly afterwards held before the County Prosecutor, H. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., in which the foregoing facts were elicited from the testimony of the captors.

A reporter visited the accused in his cell yesterday, and says he is a man about five feet six inches high, very broad-shouldered, round, weather-beaten face, dark hair, that leaves only a narrow, low, brow, yellowish-brown medium-sized eyes, and the general expression of a careless, somewhat dissipated fellow, with a moral consciousness poorly developed." His statement made to the reporter was thus summarized:

"I was born at Wynockie, and am 25 years old; I am married, but have no children. My mother died five years ago, and out of five or six brothers and sisters, I have only one brother and two sisters living. I lived with my father, with whom my brother also boards. Sisco had a grudge against me, because about three months ago he beat his wife badly, and Squire GURNEE deputised me to arrest him, which I did, and he had to give security. On Saturday night last we were drinking at PETER CARMAN's, and over at HOWE's, the hotel opposite, from about 7 to 9:30. We were both so full that we could hold no more, and I refused a drink that was offered me. Sisco had quareled with GURNEE, and I got him to make up, and then got him to start for home with me. On the way we were quarreling, and when we got about a mile he struck me on the left shoulder, knocking me half around. Then I knocked him down, and he got hold of my leg; so I kicked him to get loose, and gave him another kick with the back of my boot in his mouth. I only kicked him twice, and then told him to get up and come home. He cursed and said he wouldn't go home with such a —— as me. So I left him sitting by the roadside and came on. The reason I left home on Sunday morning was I had been out of work for a month and had made up my mind to go to the Coltshire mines, near Sterling, (where I have a sister living,) where I used to work. So that morning my brother advised me to go at once when I told him of the fight I had had with Sisco, for, he said, Sisco would get out a warrant for me and have me arrested. So I left. They say Sisco's head was smashed in, but when I saw him yesterday in his coffin there was only a double cut on his forehead that looked as if he had fallen."

THE WYNOCKIE MYSTERY.

Discovery of the Bodies of the Wyble Children—A Terrible Death by Starvation.

At last the terrible uncertainty pervading the entire population of Northern New-Jersey as to the fate of the three young children of Mr. JOSEPH WYBLE, of Wynockie, who disappeared unaccountably on New Year's night, has been dispelled by the discovery of the bodies of the unfortunates. The accounts received up to last evening were vague and incomplete, but enough was known to give assurance that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named WM. RAMSEY, with one companion, both of whom had been looking for the children for some time, observed a flock of crows circling over a spot closely, as if attracted by some particular object. Pushing forward in their direction, the searchers came upon the bodies of the three poor children, all sadly pinched and shrunk with starvation, but showing no signs of having met with a violent end. Two of them were lying stretched under the shelter of a huge rock, while about ten feet away lay the body of the older. The spot is about two miles away from their home, whither the remains were tenderly removed by the neighbors, who quickly learning the sad intelligence flocked by hundreds to satisfy themselves of the truth.

And thus this mystery, which for a month past has employed hundreds of men, and all kinds of speculation and surmises in its solution, is at last made plain. How the little ones died, cold, hungry and in tears, let the reader imagine, as at the same time he acknowledges a heartfelt sympathy for those bereaved parents who by this discovery are so completely, yet so gloomily, vindicated from the accusations so cruelly made against them.

Defrauding Steamship Passengers.

JOHN ELLIS was yesterday charged before Justice DOWLING with having on Dec. 11 defrauded HENRY SAUNDERS, now of No. 2 Front-street, out of $1,140. ELLIS kept an office at No. 9 Hoboken-street, and SAUNDERS called there to get his greenbacks turned into gold, previous to sailing on board the steamship *City of Paris*. ELLIS placed 195 sovereigns in a money belt, then taking SAUNDERS into the back room he fastened the belt around his waist and hurried him over to the steamship. On arriving at Liverpool, the victim found that his belt only contained 150 shillings, being $1,140 less than he ought to have had. ELLIS demanded an examination, and his counsel placed the fraud in such a light that the Magistrate dismissed the case for want of evidence.

JOHN LEARY, who kept a similar office at No. 142 Liberty-street, on Nov. 13 defrauded a poor German, named HERMANN A. BLOCK, out of nearly $400 by the same trick. BLOCK sailed on the *Allemannia*, as he supposed, with gold equal to $440, and when he had been about two miles at sea, found that he had only about $40 worth of coin. LEARY was held to bail in $2,500 by Justice DOWLING.

A Fire in Forty-seventh-Street—A Fireman Injured.

At 9 o'clock last evening an alarm was given for a fire at the foot of Forty-seventh-street North River, and while Truck No. 2 was being driven rapidly to the locality it was upset at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, by the wheel striking a pile of dirt, and JOSEPH BENDER, the driver, was thrown from his seat to the pavement with such force that he was seriously injured. Fortunately no other person was injured, and the truck, being speedily righted, proceeded to the fire, which was found to be in the boiler room in the basement of the five-story brick buildings Nos. 620, 622 and 624 West Forty-seventh-street, owned by CHARLES BUCKING, and occupied by ROBERTSON & HOWELL, woolpullers. It was extinguished before it had gained much headway, the damage not exceeding $500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

The Fallen Houses in Brooklyn—The Verdict.

The jury in the case of JOSEPH BOHNER who came to his death by the falling of three newly erected brick buildings in Division-avenue, near Rodney-street, Brooklyn, E. D., rendered the following verdict:

That the said JOSEPH ROHNER came to his death by the falling of buildings in Division-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of January, 1870, and that JOHN BRENNAN, the contractor for building the foundation walls to said buildings, is highly censurable for the careless manner in which such walls were built, and was the cause of the fall of such buildings; and the jury believe that the said walls were put up in a very unworkmanlike manner, and the jury request the Coroner to take measures to obtain action by the State Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings over the entire City of Brooklyn immediately.

A Duel at Niagara Falls.

The Rochester *Union & Advertiser* of Feb. 1 says: "Some time last Summer a Spaniard and a Cuban, the first-named connected with a paper in New-York City, fought a duel in Canada, near Niagara Falls. The Cuban was seriously wounded, it will be remembered. Yesterday it was rumored at the Falls that the same parties on Friday last had another "set-to" of a similar character, in about the same locality, in which the Cuban was instantly killed. After the termination of the affair, it is reported, the parties quietly returned to this side, conveyed the body of the dead Cuban to the depot, where they took the train again for New-York."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Mr. Bright's Speech in Birmingham; Political Meetings in France; The New Press Regulations; The Council at Rome; The Darien Canalization Company Formed; The Postal Relations of France and the United States; The Pope on the United States; Death of the Ex-Duke of Tuscany; The Erie Shares in London; A Fearful Earthquake in the Ionian Islands; The Spanish Elections; The Tyrolese in the Austrian Diet; Political Troubles in Mexico; The War in Paraguay; Formation of a New Ministry in Spain; The King Question; The Peabody Estates in England; Fresh Rumors of the Death of the Pope; The Commercial Debates in the French Chambers; The Lancashire Strike.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; Woman Suffrage; Workingmen's Convention in New-Hampshire; The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; Equal Rights in Louisiana; Our Albany and Washington Letters.

General Topics.

Preparations for the Peabody Obsequies; Landing of the Remains; Reminiscences of the Great Philanthropist; The Red River Rebellion; Capture of the Ringleaders; Curious Law Suits in Boston; The Holyoke Fire; Shocking Accident from Kerosene; Reported Assassinations in Georgia; Hurricane in Arkansas; Fearful Lynching Tragedy in Tennessee; The Great Bridge at Louisville.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Education; Breeding Horses; Labor Prospects in Georgia; Attitude of Employers and Employes; Meeting of the Farmers' Club; English Cotton Spinners in Georgia; Search for Labor; Chinese Immigration; What "Homes for the People" Should Be; Colonization Schemes; Emigration to Kansas.

Editorial Comments.

Preliminary Work; How Wool and Woolens Thrive Under Taxation; Congress and the Income Tax; Shall we Have a New Conflict With the Mormons? The Future of the Republican Party; Mr. Phillips and his Billion Dollars; Effects of the Bankruptcy Act; Solution of the Indian Problem; The Canal Policy of the State; Brevities.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

CROOKS—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, JAMES CROOKS, of Paterson, N. J., to MARY D., daughter of Mr. David Thompson, of the former place. No cards.

GROTE—BLAIR.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at Demopolis, Ala., AUGUSTUS R. GROTE to Mrs. JULIA BLAIR, late of New-Orleans, the daughter of the late Dr. Rowe, of Demopolis. The bride was given away by Hon. F. S. Lyon.

DIED.

BIRNEY.—At Fort Davis, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870, Captain JAMES G. BIRNEY, of United States Army, son of Hon. James Birney, of Bay City, Mich.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, at Woodside, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, GEORGE ELLIS, in the 59th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Woodside, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 and 1 o'clock.

☞ Sheffield (England) papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Oak Grove, East Newark, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, WYNTJE L., widow of the late Hiram Gilbert, aged 65 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry, via Jersey City, at 12 M.

LACY.—At Albany, on Monday evening, Jan. 31, WILLIAM LACY, JR., only son of William and Mary Lacy, in the 24th year of his age.

McLEOD.—On Monday, Jan. 31, after a short and severe illness, ALEXANDER McLEOD, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 351 West 21st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MONCRIEF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of dropsy on the chest, JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MALTBY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, at St. James' Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., O. E. MALTBY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in New-Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

NICHOLAS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, MARY, daughter of George S. and Elizabeth T. Nicholas, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, J. F. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, at 10 A. M.

POST.—In Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Jan. 29, EDWIN F. POST, of this City, in the 42d year of his age, son of the late Jotham W. Post.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel L. Mitchill, No. 19 West 30th-st.

STOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, RICHARD STOUT in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

SHIRAS.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, SUSAN JELF, wife of James E. Shiras, and daughter of the late William Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1½ P. M., at Mount Holly.

WELLS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JULIA LAWRENCE, wife of Thomas L. Wells, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 4½ P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 3. Trains leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3 P. M., returning at 6:20 P. M.

☞ The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Mr. ISAAC LEON, from his late residence, No. 414 West 51st-st.

A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Repulse of Indians in Rioja—New Port Scheme—Extradition Treaty Between the Argentine Republic and Chili—Natural Deposits of Roman Cement—Notes on the Census.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The Indians in the Province of Rioja have at last met with a repulse likely to be long remembered. On the 20th ult. a band, numbering 600, made a most successful raid on Rioja, carrying off about 18,000 oxen, 2,000 mares, and several captives, was met between Mate and Ancalo, in the former Province, by Colonel CHARRAS, having a mixed force of about 300 regulars and national guards, and a few cavalry under his command. The action was sharp and decisive, resulting in the total defeat of the Indians, with about forty or fifty killed, all the spoils being recaptured and the few captives rescued. The chief Indian loss was caused by the death of their cacique, or chief, who was a man well known for his daring and lawlessness to the unfortunate frontier settlers. Apart from this salutary lesson administered to the Indians, the Provinces seem flourishing. The colonies in Santa Fé are prospering. Entre Rios, also, seems turned into plowed fields, and agricultural pursuits are now one of its chief sources of wealth. Though the demand created by the present war for maize, corn, fodder and similar produce has, doubtless, done much to bring about success in these pursuits, it is very clear that agriculture is finding favor ou here. Men are beginning to learn that other things besides sheep give golden results.

The Argentine Government has completed the transfer of land to the Central Argentine Railway Company under the conditions mentioned in my last. It appears, with reference to the Port scheme, that SARMIENTO, disgusted with the engineers out here, or else at the non-acceptance by Congress of the "Madero Port notion," has sent to LESSEPS, of Suez Canal, requesting him to send two experienced men out here for the purpose of drawing out a new plan for effecting this much-needed improvement, so that we may have a port after all. The Extradition treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili does not appear to be likely to pass the Senate of the latter nation; most of the clauses have been sanctioned, but there remain several likely to put a veto on the whole as it now stands.

One or two native papers report that natural deposits of Roman cement have been discovered in the Province of Cordoba, and that the discoverer has petitioned the National Government for a right to work the mines on his own account—a demand, should the discovery prove true, scarcely likely to be granted, the lands being considered national, or rather State property.

The census returns for the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Santiago, Santa Fé, Mendoza, San Juan, and Tujuy give a total of 1,105,843; the remaining seven Provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, San Luis, and Rioja, are estimated at about 625,000; this, added to the returns furnished by the semi-civilized Indian tribes habiting the Chaco, Pampas and Patagonia—being 50,000 in number—gives the total population of the Republic at not much under 1,900,000 souls—and it will probably equal 2,000,000 when allowance is made for imperfect returns, &c. A curious fact appears in the census of this city, which gives a total of 177,880, namely, that the native inhabitants number but 8,000 odd over the foreign, so that the foreigners regarded as able-bodied adults, really outnumber the adult native population.

It may interest statistically inclined persons to read the following table of the exports in hides, wool and tallow, for the last four years from Montevideo:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Salted hides	554,515	495,166	407,347	375,116
Dry hides	524,905	689,101	464,502	458,987
Tallow	21,675	20,673	16,364	*12,250
Wool	37,416	43,657	47,105	†55,052

* Pipes. † bales.

By this it will be seen that from some cause or other, our sister Republic is gradually lessening her exports, while those of Buenos Ayres are gradually increasing, as I shall show next mail.

After all that has been written, thought and said about Baron MANA, it seems that his bank is the only one that has survived the late commercial crisis in Montevideo. Last week Government issued the requisite authorization to recommence work, so that MARIA at last proves his stability and honorable conduct, so greatly censured while the panic lasted.

The new season's clip is coming in fast at prices from $50 to $57 (paper) per arroba. This year's yield is put down at about one hundred and forty thousand bales, though it is very likely to fall little short of one hundred and fifty thousand.

In a few months more the question as to whether live cattle can be exported or not will be settled. The first steamer constructed specially for this trade is shortly expected out, having been launched at London some weeks back. The promoters are sanguine of success, and most of the *estancieros* seem willing to lend a hand in order to give the scheme a fair and perfect trial.

A case is just now attracting no little attention among the shipowners here. It is that of the *Iddo Kimball*, an American owned bark from New-York. The facts seem to be these: The vessel cleared from Pensacola with hard pine timber, but on getting to sea was found to be in a leaky condition. With great difficulty and constant use of the pumps the Captain managed to arrive safely at Rio Janeiro; here he repaired his vessel, giving a bottomry bond to cover the expenses incurred. Coming thence to Buenos Ayres, having discharged his cargo, he found himself unable to obtain return freight on account of his vessel's condition. He also found that the outward freight had been drawn by the owners in advance, at least all that the consignee would advance thereupon, and that the bark had been heavily mortgaged in New-York. Under such circumstances he was utterly helpless. His ship might as well have been in the middle of the Gran Chaco, so far as its use or value was concerned. He could obtain no money to redeem the bond, to pay his crew, or to fit the ship for sea. He has written over and over again to his owners since last April, without receiving a word in reply. So the result is that the vessel was seized and sold to pay the bottomry bond by the local Courts of this place—the crew being thrown upon the Consulate. The Courts, with their usual obstinate dilatoriness, have been six weeks deciding whether or not to pay the crew, doing them cruel injustice, and causing immense inconvenience to the Consul and to the Master of the vessel. Be the result as it may, the name of the ship's owners has obtained an unenviable notoriety here, which, if unmerited, they would do well to explain away.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 19, 1870: New-York—Jas. Wilcox, R. S. See, Geo. Kemp and family, H. G. Mulligan, A. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan, N. P. Stockwell, W. T. Mortimer, W. A. Wood, M. Ellis and family, R. Forsyth, J. H. Bell. Boston—Mrs. Sam. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Austin, J. E Worster, G. A. Brown, Miss Laura Cushing, Miss A. Wentworth, Miss May Pratt, Miss Gertrude Pratt, Miss Grace Pratt. Kentucky—E. R. Davison, L S. Davison. Massachusetts—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, J. C. Bawran, N. P. Banks, Misses Banks. Troy—J. B. Hale, F. W. Hale. Baltimore—R. W. Tyson and family, P. F. Schliecker. North Carolina—G. W. Kidder. Maryland—A. B. Hagner. Rockville—W. R. Orcutt. Illinois—M. J. Blakesley. Philadelphia—J. A. McGinley. California—Miss Ella F. Badger. Chicago—Professor and Mrs. Sheppard, St. Louis—S. Barclay. Shetland—J. W. Walker. Plattsburg—W. N. Cole.

A STRANGE CREATURE.—On Monday last, a snake or worm about eighteen inches long was found imbedded in a piece of timber which was split open by a workman at DABNEY's foundry. It had no head, but gave evidence of life, and was altogether a very queer-looking specimen. Yesterday it developed a small head, and began to grow gradually larger towards the tail, till it assumed quite a swelled-up appearance. The body of the reptile, or insect, or devil, whichever it was—was of a dull yellow color.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, Jan. 28.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday the Exchange Salesrooms were tolerably well attended by those who anticipated the auction of fifty-two lots in Westchester County, on the east side of the Central-avenue, one and one-half miles above Macomb's Dam Bridge, between New-York City and Jerome Park. STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, offered the first four lots, each 25x100, fronting on Central-avenue. Bidding was slow, and it took half an hour to run them up to $500 a-piece, at which price they were knocked down to NICHOLAS SAWYER. From five to eight on the same line were brought under the hammer at $520 each, but so poor and quiet were the bids that the owner, TOWNSEND POOLE, withdrew the rest of the property from the market.

A. J. BLEECKER, auctioneer, sold the property known as the Collyer Shipyard, situated between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, fronting the East River, under direction of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., referee, (a partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.) It comprises seven lots on the north side of Forty-third-street, commencing 350 feet east of First-avenue, and running to East River, and seven lots on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, immediately in the rear of the above. These lots command the water front of the whole block, and were sold in one parcel to GEO. H. PECK at $2,550 each, the terms of the sale being one half cash and one half on mortgage from three to five years. Last year this property brought $4,100 a lot. Noticeable among the bidders yesterday were AMOS R. ENO, ROBERT GOELET and other prominent dealers in real estate.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold ten lots and factory on Fifty second and Fifty-third streets, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, for $40,000. Also three lots, north side One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $8,000. Also two lots, north side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, $2,500 each, and reports sale of five lots, Fifth-avenue and Ninety-third-street, three on the Avenue and two on Ninety-third-street, in rear, for $52,500.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker.

Collyer Ship Yard, 14 lots, between 43d and 44th sts., fronting East River, sold in one parcel at $2,550 a lot, 25x100	$35,700

WESTCHESTER.

By Stanley Day.

4 lots between Central and Grand avs., Westchester County, each 25x100, at $500 a piece	$2,000
4 lots on the same line, each 25x100, at $520	2,080

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Broome-st., 19.3x53	14,500
Broome-st., lot No. 24, 25x98.9	27,200
Broadway and Washington-place, n. w. corner, thence n. 184 ft., thence w. 200 ft., thence s. 91.7 ft., thence e. 52 ft., thence s. 91.7 ft., thence e. 148 ft. (New-York Hotel property)	1,095,000
Broadway, Dyckman estate, lot No. 41	7,000
Crosby-st., No. 43, 25x100, one-half share	13,000
Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 28x41.6	28,944
Greenwich-st., No. 54 } Washington-st., No. 521 }	25,000
Hubert and Washington sts., n. e. corner, 28.1x78.7	21,250
Morton-st., s. s., 291 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 18.2x100	13,750
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100	29,000
Pine-st., No. 26, 23.8x70.11	80,000
2d-st., n. s., 201 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.2x100	15,000
3d-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x48	9,000
3d-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x48	10,100
7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x90.9	17,500
12th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3	20,500
12th-st. and 1st-av., n. w. corner, 23.5x100	22,000
21st-st., n. s., 317.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19.5x98.9	15,000
22d-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x98.9	20,000
27th-st., s. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.5x98.9	3,250
32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	16,000
34th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	70,000
38th-st., s. s., 559.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.2x75.7	2,250
38th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 96x98.9	13,500
40th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x88.3	31,500
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x94.1	20,000
45th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.4	7,000
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	18,000
48th-st., s. s., 426 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.8x100.8, ½ part	nom.
48th-st., s. s., where it strikes the East River, 530 ft. e. of 1st-av., 53x167.5	40,000
57th-st., n. s., 76.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	16,000
58th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	25,000
58th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	1,750
70th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	25,000
71st-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	33,600
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	5,000
101st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11	4,000
101st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	2,000
101st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11	4,000
119th-st. and 3d-av., n. e. corner, 23x80	17,500
144th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x199.10	9,500
1st-av., w. s., 84.8 ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1x100	12,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 30th-st., 24.8x75	22,000
3d-av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x80	14,000
3d-av. and 60th-st., s. w. corner, 20.1x50 } 60th-st., s. s., 59 ft. w. of 3d-av., 36x60.3 }	52,500
6th-av., e. s., 63.5 ft. s. of 29th-st., 40x75	68,750
9th-av. and 45th-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	30,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 18.6x100	11,250
11th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. corner, 100x95.9	15,000
Madison-av., w. s., 56.1 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25.4x76.2	55,000
1 plot, bounded w. by 11th-av., s. by 24th-st., n. by centre line between 24th and 25th sts., and e. by a line parallel with 11th-av. and distant 175 ft. therefrom	38,000
15th-st., s. s., map of C. T. Williams', 25x103	33,000

Leases Recorded.

Centre-st., Nos. 171 and 172, the first floor for 6 years; first 2 years, per year, $1,800; 5 and 6 years, per year	$2,000
Broadway, e. s., between 47th and 48th sts., 5 houses s. of 48th-st., 5 years, per year	1,200
Same premises, store and room of, 3 years, per year	600
Broadway and Leonard-st., n. w. corner, first floor, basement and sub-basement of, 3 years, per year	16,000
Elm-st., No. 124, 5 years, per year	2,600
Orchard and Houston sts., s. e. corner, Nos. 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 5 years, per year	3,500
Reade-st., No. 181, 5 years, per year	3,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible] ft. w. of Kent-av., 100x[illegible] 27.1x200x31.2x122	$18,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x110	5,500
Clark-st., No. 8, 20.5x75.6	10,000
Court and President sts., w. corner, 20x65	20,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 252.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	9,500
Dean-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of Franklin-av., irreg.	4,800
Degraw-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	8,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	18,000
Fulton-st., s. w. s., 54 ft. s. e. of Elizabeth-st., 50 x s. e. 16.3 x s. w. 72.10 to Doughty-st. x s. e. 49.4 x e. 39.2 x n. 20.9 x e. 9.1 x e. 50 x n. 60.1, the Eagle Buildings	100,000
Furman-st., s. e. s., 363 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av. Boulevard, 100x90.6	4,150
Fulton-av., w. s., 24.2 ft. n. w. of Buckbees-alley, 28.9x68.11	18,250
Hopkins-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100	100
Hancock-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	1,000
McDonough-st. and Lewis-av., s. e. corner, 350x100x260x60x90x160	20,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 43 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21.11x80	16,000
Sedgwick and Van Brunt sts., s. w. corner, 210x100	22,000
Varet-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 245 ft. n. of Bedford-av., 22.6x100	13,000
Whipple-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	4,200
Walton-st., n. w. s., 205 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 21x—	1,040
2d-st., s. s., between 7th and 8th sts., lot No. 1,380, map Burnham's	1,900
3d-st., n. e. s., 205 ft. s. of 5th-av., 90x22	16,000
3d-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	500
3d-st., n. s., 18.4 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20.3x76.8	5,500
2d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x100	6,800
22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	500
22d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,000
44th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	2,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100	1,000
Atlantic and Schenck avs., s. w. cor., 25x106.8	2,850
Bedford and Lafayette avs., n. w. cor., 100x158.8	2,700
Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton road, at termination of 3d-av., adjoining W. J. Winant's, New-Utrecht, 484x152	25,000
Classon and Kent avs. and centre line of old Penn-st., triangular lot, with all machinery on the premises	35,000
Evergreen-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Himrod-st., 100x424x396	4,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 68.4 ft. e. of Portland-av., 20x irregular	13,000
Gates-av., n. s., 138.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 19x75	500
Graham-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x100	5,700
Kent-av. and Ann-st., s.w. corner, 17.8x69.9x185.3 x133.8x220.10	18,000
Liberty-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 45x100	4,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 140 ft. s. of McDonough-st., 90x40x100x103x193.9x21	3,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 50x100, ½ share	1,800
Portland-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x85	8,500
Sigel-av., w. s., 525 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x104.1	500
Willoughby-av. and Hamilton-st., n. e. cor., 20x86.10	16,000
Gates-av. and Pulaski-st. and land of Underhill's, gore piece	1,500
6th-av., w. s., 37.9 ft. s. of 16th-st., 17.9x75	2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Sandford-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x75	$1,825
Gray-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Orange-st., 50x100	1,800
Longworth-st., w. s., 310 ft. w. of Washington-st., 30x100	1,500
Astor-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 25x100	1,400
Kossuth and Niagara sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	2,200
12th-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of South 8th-st., 25x100	125
South 9th-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x100	125
Lush-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x90	650
Blum-st., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Gold-st., 50x100	700
Clay and Broad sts., n. w. corner, 58x100	14,600
Broad-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Morris & Essex Railroad-av., 37.10x53.9	16,000
Plot on Oyster Creek Salt Meadow, 10¼ acres	315

Orange.

Oak-st., e. s., 500 ft. n. of Maple-av., 40x110	$50

Jersey City.

North 3d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 40x100	$3,500
Jersey-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 33.4x60	3,200

Bergen.

Park-st. and Bergen-av., n. e. corner, 58x30	$2,000
State-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of Plank road, 50x133	3,000
Lots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 9, map of West Bergen	700
Lots Nos. 57 and 58, block No. 2, map of Fairmount	1,000
Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 197, map of Fairmount	600

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 114, Coster estate	$2,600

Hudson City.

Newark Turnpike, n. s., 75 ft. from Henry Van Winkle's, 25x100	$5,000
Montgomery-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100	1,200
Palisade-av., [illegible], Van Vorst's Heights [illegible]	3,000
Lots Nos. 27, 28, block No. [illegible], [illegible] Terrace Company	500

Bayonne.

Avenue E, [illegible]	[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store and office building, No. [illegible] New-st.; about 25x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST SIDE CITY REAL ESTATE for sale.—A very fine three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 226 [illegible]-st., one-half block from Broadway and 8th-av. cars; all improvements; in fine order; $15,000; liberal terms. See house, and apply to owner, No. 149 West 46th-st., or in store No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone building, having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, corner Waverley-place and Greene-st., 22 feet wide by 100. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BAXTER-ST., NEAR Grand-st. or Centre Market, a plot of ground, 50x77 feet, with four brick buildings on it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUable down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE house, greenhouse, barn and outbuildings with three acres of land on west bank of Hudson River, between Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, N. J., opposite Manhattanville. Fine garden, flowers, fruit, &c., in abundance; situation unsurpassed with splendid river view; for sale cheap or will rent for $800. G. H. SHERIDAN, 23 Thomas-st., east of West Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS., A spacious mansion, furnished or unfurnished, near the centre of the town. It has all the modern improvements; commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River. Address Post Office Box No. 376, New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN BERGEN.—Large modern house; gas and water; extensive view; nearly half an acre; fruit and shade abundant; thirty-five minutes from New-York by horse cars; $11,500; terms easy. Address OWNER, No. 72 Murray-st., crockery store.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LIBERTY-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.

The three stores Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Liberty-st., distant 30 feet from *Evening Post* building, will be leased in one plot for a term of 21 years or less, to be rebuilt or improved. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Offices in the new fire-proof building in the Ninth National Bank, Broadway.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 53x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 55 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE, No. 433 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 28th-st.; size of lot, 28x90; store, 25x60. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire on the premises, of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET—RENT REDUCED, THIRD FLOOR No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Partition Sale—By order of the Supreme Court.—Valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel JAMES HARRISON, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 73 Cortlandt-st.—Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 330 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 352 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., late No. 300 4th-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms at sale. Sale peremptory, without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:

PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt sts.; lot 21.10 feet front, 22.6 feet rear by 150 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 160 GREENWICH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable lot, with five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, No. 160 Greenwich-st., west side, third lot south of Cortlandt-st.; building covers nearly entire lot, and is leased until May 1, 1871, at $2,000 per annum, taxes and repairs. Lot 26.2 feet front, 25.5 feet rear by 66.2 feet in depth north side, and 65.8 feet south side.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS, BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead Line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

John Campbell, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Henry Vigurs East, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.	George Young, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M. P.	

MANAGERS.
John Woolmore Duncan. Alfred George Kennedy.

BRANCH OFFICES.
No. 34 Old Bond-st.—Edward G. Mullins.
Nos. 159 and 160 Tottenham-court road.—Alf. Gliddon.
No. 25 Ludgate-hill.—William Herbage.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:

"The accounts of 'Liabilities and Assets,' and of 'Profit and Loss,' presented herewith, show that—after providing for interest on current and deposit accounts, and for bad and doubtful debts—the gross profits of the Bank for the six months ending 31st of December last (including £271 5s. 2d. brought from the previous half-year) amount to £46,030 8s. 10d.

The Directors, therefore, having also provided for the current expenses and rebate of interest on bills discounted but not yet due, declare a dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax; and add £5,000 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £90,000. The balance, £398 10s. 1d., is carried to the new Profit and Loss Account.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 25th instant."

The dividend was then declared for the half-year ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of £7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income tax.

It was resolved unanimously—
That the report just read be received and adopted.
That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their careful conduct of the Bank.
That our thanks be also given to the managers and other officers of the Bank.
(Signed,) JOHN JONES, Chairman.
Extracted from the minutes.
C. J. WORTH, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

DR.

To capital paid up, viz.: £10 per share on 50,000 shares		£500,000	0	0	
To amount of reserved fund		85,000	0	0	
To amount due by the Bank on current and deposit accounts, letters of credit, &c.	£2,521,208 3 3				
To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, and approved securities	2,536,449 4 6	5,057,657	7	9	
To profit and loss, for the balance of that account, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, viz.: Surplus profit brought forward from last half year	£271 5 2				
Since added	45,759 3 8	46,030	8	10	
Total		£5,688,687	16	7	

CR.

By Exchequer bills, East India Debentures, and Government securities	£334,421	8	1
By cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call	487,024	1	8
By other securities, including bills discounted, and loans	4,816,664	13	4
By Bank premises in Threadneedle-street, Old Bond-street, Tottenham-court road, and Ludgate-hill: furniture, fixtures, &c.	50,577	13	6
Total	£5,688,687	16	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

DR.

To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationary, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c.	£17,520	6	6
To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due	5,611	12	3
To amount transferred to reserved fund in addition to £85,000 already at the credit of that account	5,000	0	0
To dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, upon £500,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 50,000 shares	17,500	0	0
To undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account	398	10	1
Total	£46,030	8	10

CR.

By balance brought down, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, viz.: Surplus profit brought forward from last half year	£271 5 2			
Since added	45,759 3 8	£46,030	8	10
Total		£46,030	8	10

We have examined and approve the above accounts.
OWEN LEWIS, } Auditors.
JOHN CURRY, }

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D. 1855.
Head Office, corner of Finch-lane, Threadneedle-st.
Branch Offices, No. 34 Old Bond-st., Nos. 159 and 160 Tottenham Court road, No. 25 Ludgate Hill.

Subscribed capital (50,000 shares of £20 each)	£1,000,000
Paid-up capital	500,000
Reserved fund	90,000

Current accounts are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year; and if the credit balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below £500, interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances; if not below £200, interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances; but if under £200, no interest is allowed. In cases where a remunerative balance is not maintained, a small charge for commission is made. Parties keeping current accounts have the privilege of drawing checks, of having approved bills discounted, of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities, of depositing bills, coupons, &c., for collection, and of lodging with the bank deeds and other valuable property in the fire-proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts.—Money in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight no interest is allowed. Persons having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

The agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, is undertaken by the Bank.

Letters of credit, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world, are granted. Mercantile and marginal credits are also granted by the Bank.

Circular notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other stocks, annuities, pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and sale of stocks, shares and securities are also undertaken, and every description of banking business is transacted.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 29th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co., FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅜	114⅝
Coupon, 1881	118⅛	118⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅜	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Regis.	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅝	115⅞	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅜	115⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $2 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 19, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY STOCK OF BALTIMORE.—The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares of $25 each at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent on the original par.

For particulars apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, No. 61 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over $16,000,000, and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT. CENTRAL PARK BONDS, due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers, CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 208 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a final meeting at No. 33 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 12 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,309 70
ASSETS	$306,309 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO. No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 158 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house, on and after Feb. 1, next.

Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st proximo.

By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York. JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9 | Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA........Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26
IOWA...........Feb. 12 | EUROPA.........Mar. 5
ANGLIA.........Feb. 19 | INDIA..........Mar. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.................Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)...........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NAVIGATION STILL CONTINUES open between New-York, Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular line, will leave this TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.; connecting with railroads for the West and North. Passengers and freight taken at low rates. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, composing the firm of Joseph N. Collins & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph N. Collins and James M. Pattee, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE E. BROWNE and CHARLES C. MORRELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Horace E. Browne and Charles C. Morrell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f3-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KERR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f3-law3wTh

NO. 2,617.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of N. BANGS WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. Bangs Williams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN, Assignee.
f3-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Sullivan, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM S. CARR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
f3-law3wTh* No. 105 Centre-st., City of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL and HENRY M. ROBINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—New-York, Jan. 26, 1870. JOHN OAKLEY, Assignee, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; can give the best City references for two years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as laundress; would be willing to assist up stairs; thoroughly understands her business in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 647 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 249 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. JAMES, No. 422 West 41st-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable Protestant young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; can be well recommended in every respect. Apply from 11 to 2 at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with grown children; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 1,271 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation; is a good seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker, &c., has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and efficient young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; five years in her last place in the City; will go to the country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or fine washer's situation by a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a thorough cook; French and English, &c.; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; will assist in the washing or chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call at No. 642 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a very desirable young woman; good plain cook; good baker and laundress; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant cook, country or City; she is an excellent cook, meats, soup, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk and butter. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing if required; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 148 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GERMAN girl, speaking French and English, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent maid to go to Europe with a family; is willing to take charge of children; has been before. Can be seen at her present situation, 20 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a French girl, understanding thoroughly all kinds of cooking; salary expected, $30. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation in a private family; is a first-class laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook, in a private family or boarding house. Address for two days M. S., No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 711 9th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook and assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or take care of growing children; good City references. Call at No. 40 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook, who has the best of city reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY MRS. LOONEY, FAMILY washing, or would go out by the day; prices moderate. Apply at No. 433 East 17th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a hotel, a widower's family, or an institution, or any employment where menial service is not required. Call or address R., No. 146 East 53d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an English married man, one child; no objection to take charge of a small farm; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry; has the best of references and fully understands everything that belongs to the business of a gardener. Address W. H., care of seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married man; no family; competent and reliable; will be found civil and happy to make himself generally useful; would not object to a small garden; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has nine years' reference from his last employer. Call or address D. L. G., No. 130 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single middle-aged man of long practical experience in fruit, flowers and vegetables; unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Address J. W., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; best City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call on or address for two days T. R., No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man, (a Protestant;) can give the best of reference as to capability to take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st., stating particulars.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an American man, single; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; has good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has good recommendations from well-known City families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman thoroughly understanding his business; good references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; understands his business, not afraid of work; best references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; two years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 26 Lexington-av., stable office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; a place with some glass and a cottage. Address E. J. C., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion of any kind, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman; has excellent City references. Call at No. 116 Madison-av. for two days.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS HALF PRICE. ALSO Hats, Children's Hats $2, worth $5. Laces and Flowers. Astrakhan Hats $5. Mourning Hats. BINNS' NEW MILLINERY, No. 887 Broadway. Remember, corner of 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX, The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ., COMMENCING MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, (and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of,) At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States, VALUED AT $500,000, AND COMPRISING NEARLY TWO THOUSAND OIL PAINTINGS, every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART, And others of the English School. BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET, And others of the French School. SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c. Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals. 300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART, and nearly every one known ten years ago.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 831 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 4th and 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture of every description. Sold by order of the assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MERchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on 3d February, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, 39 bonds of the State of Arkansas, made to and indorsed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 198 to 236 inclusive.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, choice velvet and other carpets, &c. Also Erard grand piano.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front and back parlor and sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board; terms, including fire and gas, $20 per week; house in a very pleasant locality up town, west side, convenient to University-place cars and the principal hotels; family private and very small. Address Q. M. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING superior accommodation, without board, in a strictly private family, residing in East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., may address with name, L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire third floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; the highest references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS THREE VAcant rooms in the large corner house, No. 100 East 23d-st.; location unsurpassed; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS WITH superior board in a family residing in their own house. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, A LARGE front room, well furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; family private; reference required. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Handsome suite of rooms, bath connecting, private table if desired; house first class; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—Furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience for comfort; breakfast if desired. No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James'.

A ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home and good home fare can be obtained.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av. Reference.

TO LET—AT VERY LOW TERMS, A NICEly-furnished front room and bedroom, for gentleman. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A front room, second story, in house of a private family, at No. 98 West 11th-st.; references exchanged.

COMFORTABLE, LARGE, WELL-furnished front rooms, with good board. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO DESIRAble front rooms to let, with board. Apply, with first-class references as above.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS located, and will have suites of apartments and private table, permanent or transient.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COAL.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company's celebrated Lackawanna Coal.

Furnace..................$8 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Egg......................$8 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Stove....................$8 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Screened and delivered from yard, West 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Dealers supplied. N. B. GUYRE.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT French woman as waiting maid; must speak French perfect, and be a good dressmaker; to travel with two in family to South America and elsewhere. Apply immediately, with the best of reference, at No. 10 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, to act as bookkeeper and cashier in an establishment where first-rate capacity and undoubted integrity will be fairly remunerated. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 61 Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress in a private family; must be a Protestant and come well recommended. Apply at No. 14 West 25th st., from 10 till 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 4, LEFRANC.

Grand revival of Auber's MASANIELLO, OR, THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI, which will be produced with new scenery, new dresses, grand ballet, new appointments.

Signor LEFRANC in his great role of MASANIELLO, and the following unprecedented cast: Signor LEFRANC, Mlle. LAMI, Mlle. SAND, Signori REYNA, BARILI, REICHARDT and others. GRAND TARENTELLA by Mlle. OBERTI, Mlle. BERTHA and Mr. MARWIG.

CONDUCTOR..................MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND GALA MATINEE—LEFRANC.

Only time for a matinee, MASANIELLO, with the above unprecedented cast.

ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE.........................$1
RESERVED SEATS.......FIFTY CENTS EXTRA

MONDAY, FEB. 7, FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 5, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

BROADWAY, COR. 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.

THE "CHILD COLOSSUS," 14 years old, weighs 368 pounds.

Every day at 2, WILLIAM TELL. OLIVIA AND ROSA RAND.	LAST WEEK of IXION and DORABELLA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..Director

CINDERELLA MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME, singularly novel and immensely popular, introducing MANY NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS. THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY. BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK, The laughable Equestrian Comicality, entitled BILLY BUTTON. CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
GENERAL REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 4.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss KELLOGG, the eminent vocaliste.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the distinguished pianiste.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
CONDUCTOR, Herr CARL BERGMANN,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE PASSIONS.

AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets at $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. At Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Riddle's, No. 180 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANnual meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Union. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY Ball.—A few tickets for the Ball of THURSDAY, 3d of February, at $5 each, can be had at the music store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A HOME AND SCHOOL IN A PLEASant country place, for small children only. Pleasant rooms, good board, with care and attention, $5 per week. Thorough instruction, by a Presbyterian minister and lady, in English, French and German, free. Call this day from 12 till 2 P. M., at No. 231 West 11th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

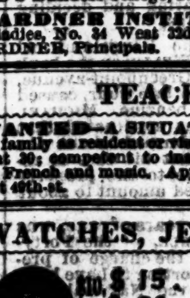
TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as resident or visiting governess, by a lady about 30; competent to instruct thoroughly in English, French and music. Apply for one week at No. 17 West 49th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10, $15.
$20.
$25.

TO THE LADIES.

Your attention is invited to the COLLINS METAL WATCH AND JEWELRY FACTORY, No. 335 Broadway. These goods are of the newest and richest styles, and are so beautifully gotten up that an Empress would not hesitate to wear them. The Collins Metal is just as good as gold, and costs only one-tenth the price. Call and inspect the goods. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

The Manager begs to announce THE TWO LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE OF OURS, in consequence of the immediate production of Mr. Robertson's comedy of SCHOOL.

A SPLENDID MILITAY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER and Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT; THE BAND OF "OURS."

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, will be produced T. W. Robertson's comedy of SCHOOL.

This play will be presented with the same care and completeness which distinguished the production of Ours.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

FRENCH THEATRE.

C. A. BYRNE & STARR..................Directors

THIS EVENING, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, With Mrs. Howard Paul in her celebrated creation.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 1.

SATURDAY EVENING—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE in Brooklyn. MONDAY—Positively first performance of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Seats for sale in the morning at the theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1. Doors open at 12.

Reserved seats....................................$1 00
Seats in boxes.....................................1 50

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT PARTS.

The performance will commence with THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

AMINADAB SLEEK,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.

To conclude with the farce of THE SPITFIRE.

TOBIAS SHORTCUT,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,	MR. GEO. L. FOX.

Supported by the Olympic's entire company.

THIS GREAT ENTERTAINMENT Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. Next week, Mr. GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Every Night at 8 and Saturday Matinee,

SURF;
SURF;
OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
THE GREAT SURF SCENE NIGHTLY ENCORED.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL for immediate production, a new work of POWERFUL HUMAN INTEREST by AUGUSTIN DALY, founded upon the reigning sensation of Prussian theatrical circles, and entitled FROU FROU.

Due notice of the first night will be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Third week of the never before equaled Pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS. Crowded every night. Best trick and transformations. GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The most remarkable on this continent, is now on public exhibition at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 831 Broadway.

Open day and evening.
Free to all.
Sale begins Feb. 7.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing the same facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York, No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "EATON & COLE;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the steam, gas pipe and fittings; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE and BUCKLEY T. BENTON; that the said John Eaton is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the said Edward H. Cole is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and that the said Buckley T. Benton is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the amount of Capital which said special partner, Buckley T. Benton, has contributed is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1873.

JOHN EATON, } General partners.
EDWARD H. COLE, }
BUCKLEY T. BENTON, Special partner.

Dated JAN. 17, 1870. ja20-law6wTh*

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.

J. H. CROOK,
EDWARD P. FOX,
JAN. 1, 1870. CHARLES W. NASH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NASH & FULLER, and will continue the business at Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

CHARLES W. NASH,
JAN. 1, 1870. NELSON H. FULLER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY W. BELCHER,
JAN. 17, 1870. WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.

HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL R. PARK,
JAN. 17, 1870. JAMES H. BELCHER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general hardware and house furnishing business, under the firm name of DECKER & COLES.

CHARLES DECKER,
FEB. 17, 1870. THEO. A. COLES.

All debts due by and to CHARLES DECKER, will be settled by him.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. E. BULKLEY & SONS, for the transaction of the hide, leather and commission business.

JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
JUSTUS L. BULKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. G. LAPHAM & CO., for the transaction of the hide, leather and commission business.

H. G. LAPHAM,
GEO. A. VAIL.

NOTICE.—THOMAS CAHOON HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, at No. 4 Chatham-square.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR...................................Proprietor.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870,

First night of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, written and adapted by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

the Great Dramatic Pageant of the Nineteenth Century.

EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS AND TROPHIES.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
the most wonderful and dazzling scenic achievement of the age.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
300 AUXILIARIES.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1870.

FOURTH WEEK.

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER AND Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ who will appear in the GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY Translated and adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere	Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers	Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues	Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles	Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans	Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus	Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duke de Nevers	Mr. G. METKIFF
Lemuel	Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Esop, a Hunchback	Mr. G. LOVEDAY
The Duchess de Nevers	Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)	Miss IONE BURKE

Lords, Ladies, Gypsies, Guards, Attendants, &c., &c.

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN. STAGE MECHANISM BY SHERWOOD. SUPERB NEW COSTUMES BY LAUREYS. NEW APPOINTMENTS BY BENEDICT. The original music under the direction of Sig. Operti. BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

APOLLO HALL.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

MAC EVOY'S Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment, THE NEW HIBERNICON, REPRESENTING A TOUR IN IRELAND; Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.

Mr. ROBERT BYRNES AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.

Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

"LIFE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA."

A LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., At Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

May be had at No. 61 Chambers-st. and at Irving Hall on the day and evening of the lecture.

THE PASSIONS.

AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets at $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Riddle's, No. 180 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Hall.

LECTURES.

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

PROF. NOYES, M. D., ON SCIENCE OF SIGHT.

Y. M. C. Association, FRIDAY evenings in February.

THE HOLY LAND, VIA THE CLASSIC SEA, is the subject of a second lecture, in the course of three, by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, in aid of the building fund of the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, which occurs THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Tickets, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

THOMPSON COLLECTION.

Any person purchasing copies from the old masters, or the few originals on exhibition, the undersigned, having been connected with the fine arts and the drama for the last thirty years, and just returned from a six years' tour on the Continent, will give his opinion on any of the pictures to amateurs or purchasers.

S. W. GOULDSON, Dealer in Fine Arts, No. 833 Broadway, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows; on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the Special Committee on Protests, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The protest of Nicholas Seger against allowing a seat in the Board of Aldermen to J. W. Guntzer, a representative of the Tenth Aldermanic District, will be first taken up for consideration by the Committee. No other notification will be given of the meeting of the Committee.

ANTHONY MILLER,
PETER CULKIN,
EDWARD CUDDY,
Special Committee on Protests.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, } Administrators.
E. D. MORGAN, }
ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM three to five thousand dollars capital to increase a well established Paper-box business in this City; the best of references given. Address B., Box No. 146 New-York *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

ALBANY.

Continued from First Page.

the corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, in addition to his salary.

SEC. 138. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act, except such as are hereinbefore specified, or that may be created by the Common Council in pursuance of this act, shall be prescribed [illegible] be passed by the common council [illegible] hereinbefore provided for [illegible] and any fees that now or [illegible] for any officer under this act, except as [illegible] shall on the receipt thereof be paid by such officer into the city treasury.

SEC. 139. All officers or [illegible] receipts or expenditures of the city, tax or funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the comptroller may prescribe, which security shall be annually renewed.

SEC. 140. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the corporation, or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed, except by unanimous vote of the common council, approved by both mayor and comptroller.

SEC. 141. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

SEC. 142. The common council shall have the power of impeachment of the mayor, comptroller, and counsel to the corporation, by resolution of the majority of all the members elected. In case the mayor shall be impeached, his assent to the resolution shall not be requisite. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the court of common pleas of the city and county of New-York. And every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the common council, or any officer of the corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same under any agreement, or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the city of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

SEC. 143. And no member of the common council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the common council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation.

SEC. 144. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the mayor, recorder, chamberlain comptroller and chairmen of the respective finance committees of each board of the common council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing laws and ordinances.

SEC. 45. Whenever the mayor and comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the city of New-York, from assessment any church, hospital, charitable institution, or free library, in accordance with the principle of like provisions heretofore adopted in the laws of the State, they may file a certificate to that effect with the proper board of assessors, and in the finance department; whereupon such exemption shall be final, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as if city property.

SEC. 146. The annual city election for city officers and school officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in December, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, conduct of election, and canvassing of votes at general elections, shall apply to each annual election of city officers, except that the returns of all elections, provided for in this act, shall be filed by the district canvassers of the several election districts with the clerk of the common council within twenty-four hours after the polls are closed; and the said returns shall be canvassed by the recorder, city judge and board of aldermen, convened and sitting as a board of city canvassers, instead of, but according to the provisions of law relating to boards of county canvassers, so far as applicable. Provided that the due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof, and if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement, the said returns filed shall not be counted until the discrepancy has been explained by said district canvassers to the satisfaction of the board. The clerk of the common council shall be clerk to the said board of city canvassers, and the said board shall meet on the Tuesday succeeding such election, at noon, and shall within ten days thereafter wholly complete such canvass, and file within the same time duplicate statements of the result in the respective offices of the clerks of the common council and county clerk. The clerk of the common council, within five days succeeding the filing of the said statement, shall give to each person declared elected a certificate thereof.

SEC. 147. Upon the passage of this act.e th persons filling the offices of mayor, comptroller, counsel to the corporation, chamberlain, members of the board of education, commissioners of charities and correction, superintendent of public buildings, and commissioners of the Central Park shall continue in office, subject to the provisions of this act, and until the determination of their present terms of office. The persons now in office as members of the board of police of the metropolitan police district shall temporarily take office as the heads of the department of police in this act mentioned, and the persons now in office as members of the board of fire commissioners of the metropolitan fire district shall temporarily take office as the heads of the fire department in this act mentioned; and the persons now in office as members of the metropolitan board of health, and residing in the city of New-York, shall temporarily take office as heads of the sanitary department in this act mentioned; and the persons now in office as street commissioners and as members of the Croton board, shall temporarily take office as composing the board of public works in this act mentioned. And when their appropriate successors shall be appointed under this act, which appointments shall be made within twenty days after this act shall take effect, the persons now in office either as a commissioner of police of the metropolitan police district, or as superintendent or inspector of metropolitan police, or as fire commissioner of the metropolitan fire district, or as a member of the board of health of the metropolitan sanitary district, or as a member of the metropolitan board of excise, and all subordinates of said boards of health and excise, or as a street commissioner, or as a member of the Croton aqueduct department, shall cease to hold such office, and the offices shall be by such name thereafter abolished.

SEC. 148. The city of New-York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and board of health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease, passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the metropolitan police district of the state of New-York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district, and establish a fire department therein, passed March thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the acts amendatory thereof. The act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April seven, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and an act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and an act relative to the charter of the city of New-York, passed April three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are also hereby repealed; but the charters of the city of New-York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same, or either of them, are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed, and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect; nor shall this section be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any provision of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the city of New-York, commonly called tax levi. s.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The bill introduced in the Assembly, to regulate the conduct of elections in the City and county of New-York, is given below in full:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS HELD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, all officers to be elected by the people in the City and County of New-York shall be chosen at the general election in November, except the mayor, aldermen, assistant aldermen, police justices, justices of the district courts and school officers, who shall be chosen at the "Charter Election," and except in cases where special elections may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. At elections hereafter to be held in the City and County of New-York the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots thereat shall be marked and numbered successively, as follows: Number one, "President;" number two, "General;" number three, "Congress;" number four, "Senator;" number five, "Assembly;" number six, "City;" number seven, "Justices;" and number eight, "Inspectors and Canvassers;" and at every election hereafter to be held in said City and County such number of boxes, marked as aforesaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

SEC. 3. The ballot for Electors of President and Vice-President shall be the same as now prescribed by law, and, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "President—number one," and be deposited in box number one. All other officers [illegible] to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be [illegible] upon one ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show upon the outside thereof, the words "General—number two," and be deposited in box number two. The name of the person designated for representative in Congress shall be on a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside thereof, "Congress—number three," [illegible] designated for member of assembly shall be upon a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Assembly—number five," and be deposited in box number five. The names of the persons designated for assistant alderman and trustee of common schools shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name of the person voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "City—number six," and be deposited in box number six. The names of the persons designated for police justice and justice of the district court shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name of the person voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and when folded shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Justices—number seven," and be deposited in box number seven. The names of the persons designated for inspectors of election, and for district canvassers, in the several election districts in each ward shall be upon one ballot, as provided by section four of this act, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name or names of the person or persons voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Inspectors and Canvassers—number eight," and be deposited in box number eight.

SEC. 4. All ballots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order: 1. Electors of president and vice-president. 2. General officers. 3. Members of congress. 4. State senators. 5. Members of assembly. 6. City officers. 7. Police and civil justices. 8. Inspectors and canvassers.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held in the City and County of New-York the polls shall be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and close at seven in the evening, except that the votes of all qualified voters then in line and offering to vote shall be received.

SEC. 6. At the special election for Judges to be held in the year 1870, and thereafter at the general election to be held in November in each year, including the general election to be held in the year 1870, there shall be elected in the City and County of New-York two inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district. Such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be voted for on a general ticket in each ward, and shall be voters and residents of the ward for any election district of which they may be designated on the ticket. The ballot, upon the face thereof, shall be in the following form:

For Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers for the First Ward.

Election Districts.	Inspectors.	Canvassers.
First	John Doe. Richard Roe.	Richard Roe. John Doe.
Second	Richard Roe. John Doe.	John Doe. Richard Roe.

—and so on for as many election districts as there may be in the ward. The votes for such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be returned to the county canvassers by the district canvassers, and counted and declared by said county canvassers, in the same manner as is provided for the return of votes for other officers and declaration thereon. The inspectors of election and district canvassers, chosen at the special election in 1870, shall hold office until the 31st of December of that year, and those elected at the general election in 1870 and thereafter shall hold office for one year.

SEC. 7. In addition to the inspectors of election and district canvassers herein provided to be elected, the board of supervisors of the County of New-York shall annually appoint two inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district of said City and County, who, together with the two elected, shall form the board of inspectors of election and board of district canvassers respectively. Such inspectors and canvassers shall hold their offices for one year, and shall be residents and voters of the ward for any election district in which they may be appointed. The said supervisors shall make the appointment of inspectors and canvassers required to be made by them at least twenty days before the general election in each year.

SEC. 8. In case of any vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the office of inspector of election or district canvasser prior to the day of election, such vacancy shall be filled by the board of supervisors; but when such vacancy shall occur on the day of election, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the board in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board is hereby authorized and required to administer the usual oath. All inspectors of election, district canvassers, and poll clerks, whether elected or appointed, except such as may be appointed to fill vacancies on the day of election, shall appear before the chief of the bureau of elections, hereinafter provided for, on being duly notified, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office, as prescribed by the constitution. And such notice shall be given by publication in at least four daily papers, for at least five days, published in the City and county of New-York. Any inspector, canvasser, or poll-clerk, failing to appear and take such oath on the day designated in such notice shall be considered thereby to have declined the office, and his place shall be filled as a vacancy by the board of supervisors.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors also to appoint two poll clerks for each election district, who shall hold their office for the term of one year, such selection to be made at the time when the inspectors and canvassers prescribed to be appointed by said supervisors by this act shall be selected.

SEC. 10. It is hereby made the duty of each district canvasser, whether elected or appointed, to attend at least fifteen minutes before seven o'clock in the evening of the day of election, at the place of holding the poll for the district for which he had been elected or appointed; and the four district canvassers, or if a less number attend, then those attending, shall, with as many of the inspectors as may be necessary to fill the vacancy or vacancies, to be by them designated, then organize themselves as a board, for the purpose of canvassing and estimating the votes, and shall choose one of their number as chairman.

SEC. 11.—When the board of district canvassers, at the closing of the polls, shall be organized as aforesaid, the board of inspectors conducting the election shall deliver the ballot boxes and poll lists to the said board of district canvassers, and the board of inspectors shall thereupon be dissolved. The board of district canvassers shall then immediately, without any adjournment or recess, and at the place of the poll, publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes, and shall have the powers and duties now prescribed for and enjoined upon the inspectors of election. All the provisions of law now in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be made applicable to the powers, acts and duties of the said district canvassers; and all other persons are prohibited from engaging in and assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the poll clerks of each district, whose duty it shall be to afford and render such services as clerks, as the district canvassers shall require. All persons, inspectors and district canvassers offending against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. The required statement, and copies thereof, and the result of the canvass, shall be made and subscribed in public, without adjournment or recess, at the place of election and canvass, and when they are so completed, ready for filing and delivery, shall be then and there forthwith inclosed in a strong wrapper, and properly sealed and countersigned across the seal by the signature of each district canvasser, and the same shall thereupon be kept sealed, and shall not be opened until the same are produced before the board of city or county canvassers, when they shall be opened for the canvassing of the retuons. No inspector of election, or district canvasser, or poll clerk shall act in such capacity when he shall be a candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of his district except for the office of inspector of election or district canvasser.

SEC. 13. The compensation of inspectors of election, district canvassers, and poll clerks shall be $5 to each for each day's service at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the comptroller on the voucher for the service; but no payment shall be made to any inspector of election, district canvasser, or poll clerk who shall not have taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law. And the acting of any inspector of election, district canvasser, or poll clerk, without having taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law, shall be deemed to be, and be punished as, a misdemeanor.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the said board of district canvassers to fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box, in the order prescribed by this act, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes of the said box, in the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes to be next thereafter canvassed. At the completion of the canvass of each box, the chairman of the board of canvassers shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes in such box, and of the whole number given for each person, with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballots. If any district canvasser shall decline to sign any return, he shall state his reasons therefor in writing, and a copy of such statement, signed by him, shall be inclosed and filed with each return. The due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof; and if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement, the said returns filed shall not be counted by the board of county canvassers until the discrepancy has been explained by said district canvassers to the satisfaction of the board.

SEC. 15. The bureau of elections heretofore established by law is hereby abolished, and the board of supervisors of the county of New-York is directed to establish a bureau of elections, in connection with the office of their clerk, and to fix the salaries of the chief and clerical force of said bureau, which salaries shall be paid as other county salaries are paid. The chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the board of supervisors, and shall hold his office for four years. He shall appoint the clerical force necessary for the business of the bureau, of such number as may be determined by the board of supervisors. He shall, under the direction of the board of supervisors, prepare all the necessary forms, blanks and instructions for the use of the boards of inspectors of election and boards of district canvassers, and also of the boards of county and city canvassers; provide for furnishing said boards with all supplies, for all elections, and have the custody of the ballot boxes belonging to said city and county, and see that the same are delivered at the places selected for holding the polls on the morning of election. On the organization of the bureau of elections, as provided for in this section, all the records filed in the bureau of elections heretofore established shall be transferred to the custody of the newly-organized bureau, and filed therein.

SEC. 16. There shall also be furnished to said bureau of elections, by the boards of district canvassers one copy of the returns of elections, which shall be filed therein, and which may be used to canvass from by the board of county or city canvassers, in case either of the other returns are lost. It shall also be the duty of the chief of said bureau to make provision for the keeping of a tally check of the votes recorded at any county or city canvass.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the common council of the city of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September, in the year 1870, and in each year thereafter, to redistrict the city so that each election district shall, as near as may be, contain not more than three hundred electors, taking the vote of the preceding November election as a basis. If the common council shall in any year neglect so to redistrict the city, the mayor shall, on or before the 10th day of September, by proclamation, establish the boundaries of the election districts, as above prescribed.

SEC. 18. The common council shall not change the boundaries of any election district after the 1st day of September in any year, and shall designate the places in the several election districts where the polls of election are to be held, after the 10th day of September, and before the first Monday in October in each year; but no poll shall be held at any place where liquor is sold.

SEC. 19. The rent and cost of fitting up, warming, lighting, cleaning and safe keeping of polling places, of furnishing, repairing and carting ballot boxes, and of all supplies for all elections except the charter [illegible] poll clerks [illegible] shall be a city charge [illegible] provisions of the [illegible] shall be appointed by the board of supervisors, and the provisions of this act shall apply to such appointment.

SEC. 21. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, so far as the same affect the city and county of New-York, and all appointments in the city and county of New-York under such acts or parts of acts are hereby annulled.

SEC. 22. This act shall take effect immediately.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A public meeting was held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, under the direction of the West Side Association, for the purpose of considering the questions of the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation, rapid transit and other matters of general interest. A resolution was adopted favoring the enactment of a law by which mortgages should be exempt from taxation, and the holders not subjected to any tax for the moneys secured thereby. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the inactivity of the Commissioners in forwarding public works, and advocating the adoption of a system of steam cars for public transit instead of the defective system now in use.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon TUNIS C. SMITH, a butcher, living at Passaic, while endeavoring to step on a freight train passing through that place bound for Paterson, was thrown down and both his legs were horribly crushed under the car wheels. At the latest reports his condition was pronounced hopeless by his physician. Mr. SMITH was at the time of the accident on his way to attend the funeral of his brother, whose sudden death at Paterson of heart disease was mentioned two days since.

The Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR'S) held last evening a very successful tea meeting. About 250 covers were laid, and nearly all occupied. Before the table Rev. J. A. ROCHE made some pleasant remarks, and after the cloth was removed the pastor introduced Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who made a valuable and felicitous address. This evening, Rev. L. S. WEED, late pastor, and other friends will speak, and a splendid time is anticipated.

Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND lectured before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, on "An Overland Journey and Visit to the Mormons."

At the meeting of Fire Commissioners held yesterday, no business was transacted beyond the reception of the report of the Chief Engineer. From this document it appears that the total number of fires during January was eighty-six, with an estimated loss of $92,880. All but three of these fires were confined to the building in which they originated, thirty-five were discovered by citizens, twenty-eight by the Fire Patrol, nineteen by the Police, and four by the bell ringers.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, from Havre Jan. 16, we learn that on Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock P. M., that vessel collided with the steamship *Brunette*, from New-York for Philadelphia. The *Brunette* sunk in six minutes. The crew were all saved except two firemen, named GEORGE A. COLEMAN and JAMES MCCARTY. The *Santiago de Cuba* is leaking badly.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the protest of MICHAEL SEGER *vs.* J. W. GUNTZER, Mr. SEGER claiming that he was elected Alderman of the Tenth District in place of GUNTZER. The evidence received was precisely the same as that given before the Board of City Canvassers and already published. The Committee will meet again to-day.

RICHARD STOUT, for forty years a leather merchant of this City, died Tuesday at his residence, No. 189 Henry-street, at the age of 64 years. He was a member of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, where his funeral will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. Mr. STOUT was the oldest leather merchant in this City at the time of his death.

The stone masons are still on strike and are quite resolved not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodore VANDERBILT. The strikers number 110 men, and were all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad Depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for $4 instead of $4 50 per day.

At a meeting held at the residence of WALTER PHELPS, of New-York, on Tuesday, in behalf of the Sheffield Scientific School, notice was received of a donation of $5,000 as the first fruits of the effort to secure a liberal endowment for the institution.

The delegates to the Congress of Turfmen met at the Everett House last evening, Mr. WM. M. PARKS, of the Prospect Park Trotting Association, in the chair. Delegates were received from various associations in eleven States. A committee of nine from as many different States was appointed to examine credentials, and after their report a Committee on Rules was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Charity Ball takes place at the Academy of Music, this evening, under the usual well-known management. No pains have been spared to make it an entire success. The promenade and dancing music will be under the charge of GRAFULLA and LANDER, and the supper arrangements are in the hands of DELMONICO. Prince ARTHUR and suite are expected to be present.

M. M. PEYSER, a merchant of Boston, arrived yesterday morning at the New-Haven Depot, and while leaning against a post was struck by a car and crushed to death. The body was removed to the Thirtieth-street Police Station to await an inquest and the arrival of his friends from Boston.

The first annual report of the Board of Management of the Banking Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, just published, sets forth that the receipts on the 1st of December amounted to $23,806 29. The amount paid to the families of members who had died up to that time was $5,675.

An old man fell in a fit in Albany-street on Saturday, and died next day in Bellevue Hospital. He was yesterday identified by his son as Mr. EPAPHRAS WARREN, late of Lafayette, N. J., and 80 years of age. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest, after which the remains will be given to his friends.

The St. Luke's Mite Society gave a fine literary and musical entertainment at No. 481 Hudson-street, last evening.

The third annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association, better known as the Colombo Guard, took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening.

BROOKLYN.

One of the officers attached to the Internal Revenue Collector's office, yesterday seized a truck with the horses which were drawing it, and their harness, also the load upon the truck consisting of sixteen quarter casks of lager-beer, and eight one-sixth casks, for not having the casks stamped according to the requirements of the Internal Revenue law.

During January, 649 patients were treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary and Eye and Ear Infirmary. During the same time 1,192 prescriptions were dispensed gratuitously.

CONRAD BROOKMEYER, a German, residing in Powers-street, near Olive, E. D., while assisting to dump a load of earth yesterday afternoon, was knocked down, owing to the sudden starting of the horse. Before he could recover himself the cart was drawn forward, one of the wheels passing over his body, and almost instantly killing him.

Judge TROY announces that the terms of his County Court and Court of Sessions shall be on the first Monday of every month, (except August,) commencing with the month of March, the business in the former to be trial of issues of law and of fact, and the hearing and deciding motions, and other proceedings.

A fire took place at the Kingsland oil works of Messrs. FLEMING & WELLS, on the bank of the Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-avenue, E. D., on Tuesday night, at a late hour, caused by the explosion of a tank of benzine. MICHAEL CASEY, a watchman, who was so situated that he could not escape, was burned about the hands and face so severely that his case is regarded as fatal. The damage to the property and the loss of stock combined amount to about $5,000.

ANSON F. BOSTWICK, 20 years of age, was arrested by Sergeant CORNELL, of the Forty-first Precinct, yesterday, on the charge of presenting a check for $40, purporting to have been signed by JOHN BALL, at the National City Bank. He was taken before Justice WALSH, who held him for examination.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLS, who was stabbed by her husband, FRANCIS P. MILLS, some time ago, and who was sent to the House of Detention for witness, because she refused to testify against her husband, was yesterday taken before Judge PRATT on a writ of *habeas corpus* and admitted to bail in the sum of $100.

Letters were addressed to all the teachers in the public schools yesterday, signed by the President of the Board of Education, calling attention to the rule of the Board requiring every child, before admission to any school, to be vaccinated as a precautionary measure against smallpox.

The installation of Rev. WM. HOWELL TAYLOR as pastor of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church takes place this evening. Rev. J. D. WELLS, D. D., delivers the sermon, Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, D. D., the charge to the pastor, and Rev. B. F. STEAD, D. D., the charge to the people. [illegible] the Sixteenth Ward, or Dutchtown, [illegible] night. It is understood, also, that there are several cases in the tenements at the foot of [illegible]-street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

The collections in the Third Internal Revenue District, Brooklyn, from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870, amounted to $1,744,999,68, being a gain of $189,597 13 over the amount collected in the corresponding months of last year.

There were thirty fires in Brooklyn during January, involving an actual loss of property amounting to [illegible].

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hebron Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., of White Plains, was installed with appropriate and interesting ceremonies at the Masonic Hall, in that village, Tuesday night. The Order was represented on the occasion by delegations from every lodge in Westchester County, and many from other counties in the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the new lodge and their guests partook of a sumptuous repast. The festivities were kept up until daylight yesterday morning. The officers of the new lodge are as follows: JOSEPH LYE, N. G.; JAMES EPES, V. G.; E. G. SCHIRMER, Secretary, and EDWARD BYSENGER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company, which was opened in August last, has been involved in difficulties with the Cities of Newark and Bergen by the attempt that have been made to evade the obligations of its charter, and a fresh difficulty has arisen in Bergen, caused by an effort on the part of the directors of the Company to seek a release from some of the provisions of the charter.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the salt meadow owners was held in the rooms of the Essex County Road Board, Newark, to consult on a bill to be presented to the Legislature, providing for the drainage of the meadows. The Committee appointed last year to prepare the bill, reported that they had drafted one which names Philander Ball, James E. Smyth, James Peck, Josiah L. Baldwin, Jaher W. Hayes, E. Williams and E. Davis as incorporators, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The bill provides for the purchase, leasing or selling of property, and the purchasing and holding of any lands necessary for the purpose. The bill further empowers the Company to drain and lay out the land into lots, streets, &c., and erect buildings.

The Germans of Hudson County have organized an independent political party. In an address just issued they announce their platform of principles. In the first place they deny affiliation with any political party whatever. They propose to substitute for the present caucus system of nomination the selection of candidates by direct votes in mass meetings to be held for that purpose, and to introduce the German language into the schools.

The suit brought by CHRISTIAN KRATZ against the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained upon the road, was compromised yesterday for $2,250. KRATZ, while crossing the track, had the wagon in which he was riding struck by a train and demolished. He was himself thrown upon the track, and sustained so severe a fracture of the leg that amputation subsequently became necessary.

The United States District Court at Trenton has dissolved the injunction against the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, the solvency of which has been fully proved.

In the case of THEODORE OVERMILLER, of Millburn, who walked off the bridge and fell into the millrace, striking his head against a projecting log, causing death, the jury returned a verdict censuring the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for not having proper protection around the millrace and bridge.

Justice NOE, of Elizabeth, issued fourteen warrants for the arrest of JOHN K. CLARK, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The Chief of Police effected the arrest late Tuesday night.

JAMES O'NEILL, who was elected at the last election Surrogate of Hudson County, and who has lately became insane, was yesterday taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞@92¾ for both money and account. American Securities opened at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 86⅜; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 85½; Ten-forties, 84½. The stock market opened quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Owing to a derangement of the telegraph lines, nothing has been received from Liverpool this morning.

BREMEN, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active and firm last night at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active last night at 16 marc-bancos.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—American securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1862.......... 87
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1865, old.......... 86⅜
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1867.......... 86

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum opened declining; sales were made of Standard White at 60 francs.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 73f. 42c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 92@92¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton opens heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 86⅜; 1867, 85½; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week ending Saturday were 16,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Linseed Oil, £31@£31 3s. ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Feb. 2—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat; on spot, 130f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2—Petroleum flat at 59¾c. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet: Spring Extras, $3 80@$4 75. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 87c.; No. 2 active at 80¾c.@81c.; in the afternoon dull at 81c., cash, and seller February; 82¼c., seller March. CORN firm; No. 2, 70¼c.; in the afternoon nominally 71c. for No. 2. OATS active and higher; No. 2, 38¾c. RYE nominal at 67c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 74c.@75c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull; 92c. offered 93c. asked. Mess PORK unsettled and irregular, closing lower; sales at $25 50. LARD quiet at 15c. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 10c.; Rough Sides, 12¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¼c.@13½c. Dressed HOGS higher at $10 25; Live Hogs quiet at $8@$8 90 for Common to Medium; $9@$9 25 for Choice to Extra. CATTLE steady at $4@$5 50 for Butchers'; $6 25@$6 87½ for Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—TOBACCO firm at $6@$8 50 for Lugs and Common Leaf; $9@$11 for Medium Leaf; $12@$15 for Good Manufacturing; $20@$24 for Fine Bright. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm for low grades; $4 15@$4 40 for Superfine; $4 50@$4 80 for Extra; $5@$5 25 for Double Extra; $5 50@$5 75 for Treble Extra; $6@$7 50 for Family. WHEAT easier; Choice Spring, in elevator, 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; Choice, $1 18@$1 25. CORN steady; No. 1 Yellow, in elevator, 70c.; Choice to Fancy White, 75c.@76c.; Mixed, in sacks, 76c.; Yellow, 77c.@90c.; Choice to Fancy White, 85c.@88c. OATS firmer at 54c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 05@$1 25 for Minnesota Spring; $1 35 for Prime Fall. RYE firm at 78c.@80c. WHISKY quiet at 95c. PORK dull at $27@$27 50. Dry-Salted MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON heavy at 12¾c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Sides; 19c. for Sugar-cured Hams. LARD dull at 16½c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet; Good to Choice, $8 60@$8 80. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 20@$5 40. WHEAT unchanged with a light supply. CORN unchanged. OATS steady at 50c.@56c. RYE dull at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 65 hhds.; some New Leaf is arriving. WHISKY firm with a better demand; sales 500 bbls. at 94c. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 75@$9 25. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$11; receipts, 1,900 head. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. Mess PORK, $26@$26 50. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. HAMS, 18¾c.@19¼c. for Sugar-cured. LARD dull and neglected; Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 15c. GREENMEATS dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 11¾c.@12½c.; Hams, 13¾c.@14c. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 discount buying, par selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON was in fair demand and prices were firmer; Middling, 24¾c.@24⅞c.; sales, 7,400 bales; receipts, 7,463 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 1,825 bales; to Malaga, 507 bales. FLOUR firmer at $4 40@$5 50@$6 12½. CORN easier at $1 07½. OATS firmer at 75c. BRAN, $1 30@$1 35. HAY firm at $30. PORK easier; Mess, $29 25@$29 50. BACON, 15c.@17¼c. LARD dull; Tierce, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Keg, 18. SUGAR—Prime, 11½c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 @$1 05. COFFEE, 15¼c.@17¼c. GOLD, 121⅜. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131⅝; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White, $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Amber Winter, $1 26; White Genesee, $1 45. CORN held at $1 05. BARLEY nominally $1 [illegible] for prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $30@$[illegible] ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 98c.; to Albany, 75c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—COTTON declined; Middling Upland, 24½c. FLOUR—More demand and firm; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 50@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75; Fancy, $6 25@$7 75. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 35@$1 55. RYE dull at 95c. CORN—Sales limited; New Yellow, 85c.@90c. OATS dull at 50c.@55c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS very dull. Mess PORK, $28. LARD, 16¾c.@17c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 21c.; Refined unchanged. WHISKY offered at 98c. for wood, and $1 for iron-bound.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal; Amber Michigan, $1 03 bid, held $1 03½ [illegible] Maryland [illegible] RYE, 86c. Mess PORK quiet at $32 50@$[illegible]. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD [illegible] at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY quiet and weak at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 86c. for No. 1, 80½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c.; receipts for two days, 3,239 bales; exports, 1,104 bales; stock, 28,005 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN, 91c.@93c. OATS, 68c.@70c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17c.@18c. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Sides, 15¼c. BACON, but little in the market; Shoulders nominal; Sides, 16½c.@17c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 240 head; the market was quiet and ¼c.@½c. lower; sales 580 head, mostly good to prime Illinois, averaging 1,200 to 1,280 lbs., at $7@$7 55; one lot of extra sold at $8 15. HOGS—The supply is light and the market firmer, with a fair demand; sales at 9¼c.@9¾c. for common to extra.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—The market to-day was dull and nominally unchanged. No sales were reported except 500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club WHEAT at $1 05, and one car old CORN at 95c. in the railroad elevator, and two cars new Ohio CORN at 78c., on the track. HIGHWINES, 1c. easier.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The market for WHEAT is weak and dull. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. for State. CORN very dull. Two-rowed State BARLEY was taken to a moderate extent at a range of 75c.@85c.; six-rowed do., $1; Canada West, $1@$1 1½. No change in BARLEY MALT. OATS dull at 55c.@56c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 11; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05. CORN—Old, nominal; New, lower at 79c.; rejected, 76c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR, $4 75@$5 50; Oregon Extra, $5 50. WHEAT firm but inactive, owing to the absence of desirable lots; Choice, $1 62@$1 67½. LEGAL TENDERS, 83.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 100 bales; Middling, 24¾c.; receipts, 4,418 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 658 bales; to the continent, 425 bales; coastwise, 1,207 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 45c. RESIN quiet; Strained and No. 2, $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR lower at $2 30. COTTON weaker at 22¾c.@23c¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 1,200 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,418 bales; exports, 322 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—COTTON more active, but prices are easier; sales, 752 bales; receipts, 848 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—COTTON active; receipts, 2,483 bales; exports, 2,095 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—WHEAT unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dull at 45c. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅜; Reading Railroad, 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 121¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	17
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	20
Portland	E.	Clear	9
Boston	W.	Cloudy	22
New-York	E.	Cloudy	26
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	28
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Cloudy	32
Washington	N. W.	Clear	36
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	48
Richmond	S.	Clear	42
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	46
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Hazy	42
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	12
Buffalo	S. E.	Cloudy	32
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	36
Chicago	N.	Clear	30
Louisville	N.	Clear	40
Mobile	W.	Clear	45
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	52
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	75

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clarke, A. Carter, F. B. Sands, Master Sands, Captain G. M. Lamb, Mme. Ricard, J. S. Tireman.

In steamship Cleopatra, for Havana and Mexico.—Pedro M. Lopez and family, Mrs. Jayna, C. Lever, F. A. Corse, H. Burton, Andrea Muquita, F. Antigant, F. Castano, John G. Tribault, E. D. Clark, Paul Perotin, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss A. Wall, M. Calija, Luis De Puebla, W. R. Cuningham.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Mrs. Celia Eaton, Jacinto Asta, Edward Mayoz, J. H. R. Molson, Gustave O. Berbeaur, George Miller, and Captain Wm. H. Jenkins, 2 mates, cook, and 3 crew of brig General Marshall, lost at sea.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets...... 5 20 | Moon sets.. 8 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 46 | Gov. Island.10 35 | Hell Gate..11 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Beckton, (Br.,) Dryden, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz and Havana, F. Alexander & Sons.

Barks Amykos, (Norw.,) Johnson, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffee; J. F. Pearson, (Argen.,) Oliver, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Roper & Co.; Surf, Thompson, Caibarien and Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Renshaw, Sylvester, St. Jago and Guantanamo, R. A. Robertson & Co.; Rapid, (Br.,) Thibault, St. Pierre, Mart, H. Avatable & Son; Rio Grande, McLellan, Gibraltar, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Ida Lewis, Houstis, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; J. W. Roberts, Thompson, Jacmel, Flinn & De Vater; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Holder, Para, Francis Moran; G. M. Wentworth, Horton, Jacmel, John Boynton's Son & Co.; John Rose, Howell, Demarara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. M. Marett, Reid, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; H. M. Woodward, Newcomb, Gonaives, B. J. Wenberg; C. S. Baylis, Steele, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mott Bedell, Bedell, City Point, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Jones, Havre Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co. Had fine weather up to lon. 64, at which time experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N., lasting 15 hours, since had strong N. W. winds. Feb. 1, at 10 P. M., came in collision with steamship Brunette, from New-York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in about 6 minutes. The crew were all saved with the exception of two firemen, George A. Coleman and Jas. McCarty. The Santiago de Cuba is leaking badly.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Halifax, and Boston Feb. 1, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Bark Hargburg, (N. G.,) Kuhlkun, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 174 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Was 18 ds. in the North Sea with strong westerly gales.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Kendrick, Fish, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Jones, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Gilliam, Kelley, Delaware City, for Providence.

Schr. Danl. Morris, Dunn, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Walker, Walker, Elizabethport, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Mist, Munson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Brown, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Steele, Higgins, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Palmer, Guilford.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Davis, Guilford.

Schr. Julia A. Tale, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Viola, Chase, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella, Gray, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis A. Brooks, Fox, Mystic.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and Colorado, for Liverpool; Hansa, for Bremen; Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz; ship S. L. Fitzgerald, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Ship Transit, from Liverpool, which was ashore on Cape Cod, arrived here this evening in tow. She leaks some, but is not materially injured.

Steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia for Portland, was off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; schrs. Emma, Baltimore; Annie Harris, Norfolk; Jeddie, Savannah; Fowler Newton, New-York; P. M. Wheaton, Weymouth, Mass.; A. Devereux, Baltimore; F. H. Buckland, Weymouth; J. E. Daily, Baltimore.

Sld. schr. N. W. Smith, New-York.

2d.—Arr. schrs. L. A. Watson, from Baltimore; A. E. Glover, from Boston.

Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; ship Hope, for Liverpool; brig J. A. Devereaux, for Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 2.—Sld. bark Land O'Cakes, Philadelphia.

Passed out—Bark Empress, for Amsterdam; steamship Liberty, for Havana.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Sld. steamers Claymont, Philadelphia; Isaac Bell, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Cld. ship Malacca, for Liverpool, with 17,000 sacks of wheat; brig Galilee, for Auckland, with flour and wheat; ships Carolus Magnus, for Callao, and Ontario, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Arr. steamships Huntsville, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; schrs. Joseph Fish, from New-York; C. P. Stickney, from Philadelphia; Ella Fish, from ——; J. R. Baird, from Baltimore; J. Simmonson, from Baltimore; Jno. Shay, from do.; A. J. Fabers, from Boston; Mathew Kenney, from do.

Cld. ship Jas. Jardine, for Liverpool; bark Douglas Castle, for Darien; schrs. Ella Mathews, for Jacksonville; Fred. Dunbar, for Baltimore; Jas. L. Malloy, for Jacksonville; Ella Brown, for Darien; Josiah Whitehouse, for Georgetown, S. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Cld. steamship Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Brig General Marshall, (of Boston,) Captain Wm. H. Jenkins, reports: Sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 22; struck the obstruction in the river in coming out, which knocked off cutwater and part of planking, causing her to leak; put back and repaired; started again for Boston, Jan. 16, and crossed the bar, Jan. 19, with wind light from N. W.; at 12 A. M. wind hauled to N. E., and increased to a gale, blowing hard, vessel under close-reefed topsail; hove to in the Gulf, vessel leaking badly making little water. Thursday night wore ship and stood to westward, gale still increasing until Friday P. M.; wore ship and stood to eastward, water coming in transom started her; wind moderating with heavy sea; vessel leaking badly, kept both pumps going constantly; one pump became chocked with tar, which rendered it useless; water gaining on vessel rapidly. Saturday, at 4 A. M., tacked ship and stood in for the land, water gaining on us rapidly; at 8 A. M., steamship Eagle hove in sight, and took off crew; at time of leaving ship she had 7 feet water in hold; cargo consisting of 1,697 barrels naval stores, 54 bales cotton and 8 bags nuts. The G. M. was built at Belfast, Me., in 1849, owned in Boston and partially insured.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The ship Transit, of Baltimore, Me., from Liverpool for Boston, was discovered ashore this morning on Peaked Hill Bars, Cape Cod. She remained ashore till 11½ o'clock, when she floated off before assistance reached her.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The schr. Florence H. Allen, Boston, for Savannah, is ashore on Body Island. A steamtug has gone to her assistance.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, of the Inman line, arrived at this port to-day from New-York.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 2.—The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at this port to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Intelligence has been received here that the American brigantine Rachel Goney was run into and damaged off Trafalgar.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis & Southeastern
Railway of Illinois.
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 139 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SHIRTS TO ORDER,
SIX FOR $18.
NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN.
MILLER, SHIRTMAKER,
NO. 355 6TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DESIDER-ATUM.—Hyatt's Swiss Liniment routs out all pain, Removes every ache, Acts quickly, surely. Thousands attest this during the past 22 years. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 246 Grand-st., N. Y. 50 cents.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of those cubeb things.

110 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 7 1-2 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest
IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

AIR LINE BONDS
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds are *exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on all *the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REUNION TEA MEETING AT THE Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. L. S. Weed, our former pastor, will be present.